The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW LOAN OPERATIONS.

THE SECRET SERVICE REPORT—DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANKS AND THE COMMISSIONERS—DEEP SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The final operations for the placing of the new five per cent. loan through the instrumentality of the new contract are nearly completed. The first bonds which will be forwarded to Europe have been already arranged according to numbers in the usual form, and are prepared for shipment. The European contractors are understood to be nearly ready to commence their sale. Mr. John Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, with Mr. E. E. Coon, Chief Bookkeeper of the Redemption Agency, will sail from New-York on Saturday, Aug. 22, with the first installment of the bonds. These agents of the Treasury are expected to remain in Europe during the fulfillment of the existing contracts. Their expenses, as provided by the law and the contract, are entirely paid by the negotiators of the loan. These officials during their service in this capacity receive no compensation from the Government. It is also true that the expenses of the persons having charge of the former bonds were paid by the then syndicate, although the contrary is insisted upon in many quarters.

THE SAFE BURGLARY AND THE SECRET SERVICE.

Solicitor Wilson of the Treasury Department, has decided not to make his final report on the safe burglary to the Secretary of the Treasury until after the Grand Jury have completed their investigations. He has, however, already submitted his report upon the proposed reorganization of the secret service system, in which he recommends very considerable changes. There are several applications for the position of Chief of Secret Service, in place of Col. Whitely, in case the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine to remove the latter officer. They are chiefly persons more or less prominently connected with the Detective and Police force of the country. North Carolina has one candidate; Mr. S. Felker, of Chicago, is another candidate, who has some strong political support. The Chief of Police of Milwaukee, Wis., is also a candidate for the position, and it is understood that he is recommended by Senator Carpenter, who is now here.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Freedman's Bank are giving the Commissioners appointed by the Government to settle the affairs of that bank and its branches considerable trouble. The Commissioners have now, for some weeks, been vainly endeavoring to have the depositors return their deposit-books to the bank, in order that their balances may be properly adjusted. But owing to some unfounded suspicions on the part of the depositors, which are encouraged by those who willfully misrepresent the intentions of Congress, the depositors have not yet shown a willingness to co-operate with the Commissioners, who are their best protectors.

SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

The Navy Department has received official dispatches from Capt. Belknap, the commander of the ship making the soundings in the Pacific. The report shows that most remarkable depth of water has been found. One of the proposed cable routes, it is thought, must be abandoned on account of the deep soundings.

REVERSION OF LAND GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

At one time, when the late Joseph Wilson was Commissioner of the General Land Office, there were 17,000,000 acres of land which had been granted to railroads whose proprietors had failed to comply with the conditions of their Congressional charters. Mr. Wilson then ruled that none of this land would revert to the General Government, except by special subsequent legislation on the part of Congress. He maintained that, although there were provisions in all the grants providing that the lands should revert to the Government domain in the event of the non-completion of the respective roads within a period of ten years from the date of their grants, this reversion could not be secured except by subsequent legislation, inasmuch as the Congressional charters were to be interpreted according to the principles of the common law. The reversion would not follow, under the principles of the common law, except by the fulfillment of certain legislative conditions subsequent. The people, believing that there was danger that the national domain would be too speedily diminished by such munificent grants, put in effect these "conditions subsequent," and the last Congress, by a large number of special bills, declared that millions of acres of lands which had previously been granted to railroads should revert to the national domain, since the railroads had not complied with the conditions of the grants. There were still remaining, however, several millions of acres that had been forfeited, concerning which Congress had not provided necessary "conditions subsequent." The Secretary of the Interior recently inquired of the Attorney General whether, in point of fact, it was necessary to wait for such subsequent legislation, in case of forfeiture, before declaring the reversion, and throwing open again these lands to public entry. The Attorney General replied that such subsequent legislation was not necessary. His opinion, published in substance in THE TIMES of that date, was to the effect that what are known in law as the conditions subsequent in all the acts of Congress conferring land grants are not to be construed according to the principles of the common law, but according to the manifest intent of Congress, which is to be gathered from all legislation on the general subject. Also, that by the conditions of land grants which provide that unsold lands shall revert to the Government within a certain period, in the event of the non-completion of the road, at the expiration of that term the lands absolutely revert to the national domain, and that no subsequent Congressional action is necessary to secure such reversion. A recent examination of the records of the General Land Office shows that the number of acres affected by this decision is 3,106,784. These acres the Administration will speedily declare restored to the national domain, and open for settlement. The land is located as follows:

Railroads.	No. Miles.	No. Acres.
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile	160	600,000
Pensacola and Louisville	43	165,000
Alabama and Florida	150	394,000
Coosa and Tennessee	35	67,784
Mobile and Girard	140	300,000
North Louisiana and Texas	90	250,000
St. Croix and Lake Superior (Bayfield and St. Croix)	220	1,180,000
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	50	150,000
Total	888	3,106,784

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy abolishing the office of Executive Officer of Navy-yards, and providing for assignment to each yard of an officer above the rank of Commander, who shall be senior aid to the Commandant. It also provides that there shall be attached to each navy-yard a Captain of the yard, who shall be senior to all the other line officers in the yard, and in the absence of the commanding officer act as Commandant. The Navy Department has issued an order that the exercises of heavy spars required by General Order No. 128 will be omitted until otherwise ordered. The exercises of light spars and of the sails will be practiced occasionally, having due regard to the weather and to the health and efficiency of the ship's company. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola. Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton is ordered to the Plymouth. Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith is detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola and placed on sick leave.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Charles Shaler, of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for duty as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery. First Lieut. John C. Mallery, of the Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy and ordered to proceed to San Francisco for duty on the staff of the Commanding General of the Division of the Pacific.

A WAR VESSEL AS A MARINE SCHOOL.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's, now at Norfolk, is, under the provisions of an act of Congress, to be placed under the control of the authorities of Boston, for the purposes of a marine school. She is now preparing to be towed to Boston by the Powhatan.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: currency, $15,515,153; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,045,000; coin, $7,292,146, including $31,904,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

REDEMPTION.

The amount of national bank notes received to-day for redemption was $274,400.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

The Controller of the Currency to-day received notification that the Second National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, with a capital of $100,000, would go into voluntary liquidation.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

The contract for the wrought and cast iron-work for the library of the new State Department building was to-day awarded to Asa Snyder, of Richmond, Va., for $55,417.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURG.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the Collector of Customs at Pittsburg, Penn., to offer for sale the Marine Hospital property in that city.

THE SIGNAL BUREAU.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF ITS OPERATIONS—ARRANGEMENT WITH FOREIGN METEOROLOGISTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Signal Bureau presses on in its humanitarian work in the interest of commerce, agriculture, and science. Not content with providing for the safety of mariners on our own shores, Gen. Myers has perfected arrangements with the different European meteorologists for a grand international system of reports, the benefit of which will speedily accrue to American seamen in any part of the world.

Since the 1st of January, in all the principal European nations, observations have been taken each morning at the same moment of time that has been selected for the regular signal stations in this country, and these are forwarded by mail semi-monthly to the Signal Office in Washington for discussion in connection with the regular reports of this country. Nearly 200 foreign stations are now engaged in this work, and sufficient data will soon be collected for the deduction of general laws in relation to the movements of the atmosphere that will mark a new era in meteorology. These reports, consolidated with those made by the Signal Office, will be issued daily in printed form for the use of all meteorologists.

The large corps of observers which has worked so efficiently for the Smithsonian Institution, under the able supervision of Prof. Henry, was transferred to the Signal Office on Jan. 1, and since that date the series of observations, over 400 in number, has been used in connection with the regular synchronous reports from the regular stations.

The Surgeon General of the Army, recognizing the propriety of concentrating all official meteorological work in the country in a single office, on the 1st of July of this year directed that in future the reports made at the military posts in the United States by members of the Medical Corps should be forwarded to the Signal Office. This class of observations being made by trained men, at points scattered over the whole territory of the United States, cannot fail to be a valuable auxiliary to the regular system of the Signal Office.

In addition to the receipt and discussion of this large amount of data, additional labor has been thrown upon the Signal Office in the construction and management of telegraph lines in Texas, Arizona, California, and on the sea-board of the Atlantic States.

When it is considered that all this work is done by the small number of 450 men, the total enlisted force under the control of the Signal Office, and with an annual appropriation of less than $400,000, it will be seen that there cannot be idlers among the men, nor any wasteful expenditure of money. Every man must do his full share of work, and every dollar expended be legitimately applied.

CANADA.

THE RECENT DISASTROUS STORM—DESTITUTION OF THE SETTLERS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The accounts from neighboring parishes represent the storm of Friday last as the most severe experienced for many years, and the damage great. At Valcarties the crops in many places were entirely destroyed. Potatoes were washed out of the ground, and grain was carried away as if cut with a mowing-machine. Hailstones covered the ground to the depth of three inches. A large number of settlers have been rendered destitute.

PROMINENT CITIZENS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

KINGSTON, Canada, Aug. 18.—A number of prominent citizens leave here on Thursday for Alexandria Bay to visit Chief Justice Waite, Ex-Vice President Breckinridge, and the Governors of four different States of the Union.

THE BUSH FIRES STILL RAGING.

TORONTO, Aug. 18.—Bush fires are raging in the neighborhood of Brussels, Flesherton, and Tara, and much valuable property is being destroyed.

REMOVAL OF THE WARDEN OF SING SING PRISON.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—James Williamson, Post-master at Sing Sing, has been appointed Warden of Sing Sing Prison in place of Gaylord B. Hubbel.

FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Firemen's State Convention met in this city to-day. About a hundred delegates are in attendance from all sections of the State. Poughkeepsie was chosen as the place for the meeting of the Convention next year. The following officers were elected: President, Ulyck P. Eshelman, of Poughkeepsie; Vice-Presidents, H. McCormick, of Batavia; L. R. Townsend, of Malone; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Cropsey, of Hudson; Recording Secretary, Frank Baker, of Oswego; Financial Secretary, L. D. Wilder, of Auburn; Treasurer, A. F. Smith, of Oswego; Executive Committee: C. M. Leonard, of Newburg; E. H. House, of Oswego; G. M. Robinson, of Elmira; W. G. Crowley, of Rochester; F. M. Frank, of Middletown; W. H. Van Master, of Lyons; Silas I. Ives, of Clinton, and Cornelius Burnham, of Kingston. To-morrow there will be a parade and inspection of the Oswego Fire Department, in which delegates to the Convention will join, and in the evening there will be a grand ball given at the State Armory.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PROGRESS IN GUATEMALA—SENTENCE OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH CONSUL MAGEE—THREATENED FAMINE ON THE HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA FRONTIER.

Advices, via Panama, to Aug. 8, have been received from the Central and South American Republics.

GUATEMALA.

The crop of cochineal had been very large, but was bringing such low prices that many planters were inclined to convert their cochineal estates into coffee plantations. The steam-ship Honduras had shipped about $500,000 worth of the crop at San Jose.

Among other improvements effected by the present administration, telegraphic communication now exists throughout the country and with all the ports and principal towns of Salvador. News by the up steamers is now transmitted to Gautemala from La Union three days before the arrival of the steamer at San Jose.

Commandant Gonzalez, of the Magee outrage notoriety, and his accomplice, Bulnes, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, the former to five years' penal servitude, and Bulnes to two years. The sentence awaits the sanction of the Government.

H. B. M. steamer Petrel was at San Jose on the 29th ult. Capt. Cookson and some of his officers made a visit to the capital. Nothing official had transpired regarding their visit. It was rumored that Lord Derby had declined to confirm article 3 of the protocol made between Mr. Scholfield, H. B. M.'s Acting Minister, and Minister Soto, of Guatemala.

The home debt bonds of the country, which two years ago were at fifty per cent., have now reached eighty-five per cent., offering a good investment for the moneyed people there.

W. F. Kelly, Esq., had been appointed Minister from Guatemala to the Ottoman Empire.

One or two failures having taken place, the Government had decreed imprisonment to all bankrupts unless they could prove that their failure was caused by real losses that were unavoidable.

COSTA RICA.

A great many specimens of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms had been collected in Costa Rica to forward to the exposition in Chili.

The boundary line proposed by the Colombian Minister to Costa Rica, it was thought, would not be accepted by Congress, because it would give the whole of Admirals Bay, in the Atlantic, to Colombia.

HONDURAS.

The Government has ordered the issue of $40,000 in Treasury bonds, the proceeds to be devoted to repairing the damage done to churches and other public buildings by earthquakes of the 23d of April and 23d of May last.

The country is at peace, but the people living on the frontier are threatened with famine. At the request of the Government of Honduras the Government of Nicaragua allows maize to be exported across the frontier to aid the sufferers.

NICARAGUA.

A commission has been sent from New-Segovia to ask the Government for aid in opening a road to the right bank of the River Coco, at a place called Balana, to which point the river is navigable for small steamers from the Atlantic.

Ex-President Arias, of Honduras, has arrived at Managua, and was well received.

SOUTH AMERICA.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN PERU—REBUILDING THE BURNED DISTRICT OF PANAMA—THE WATER SUPPLY.

Peru is still seeking for suitable places for more railroads. It was decided to extend a railroad from the port of Payta to Piura, a distance of sixty-eight miles. This road had been commenced by Frederick Blume, with whom the contract was suspended, owing to want of funds, in October, 1872. The Government has now made up its mind to go on with the work again. The Bank of Peru is to advance $300,000, and the firm of Boyce, Grace & Co., of Callao, having had deposited with them £200,000 in Peruvian bonds, will at once advance the necessary funds, with which materials are to be procured and the work pushed on. It is expected that the road will be carried through by June next. When this is done it is expected that there will be a great increase in the exportation of cotton, goat-skins, cattle, and other products. Not only so, but Payta will then be supplied with water in abundance, which it has not hitherto had, and become a port of call for all ships clearing for the Lobos Islands.

COLOMBIA.

The people of Panama have taken to rebuilding the houses destroyed by the last two fires.

A very well organized girl's school has been opened in this city, and is likely to do much good among classes formerly very little attended to.

The railroad company is about to connect the railroad station here with their offices in the city by telegraph.

The State of Antioquia exported in the month of June last $182,000 worth of the precious metals. This State also sent $6,511 to the Pope.

Owing to improvements in the River Dagua, the exports by way of Buenaventura have increased considerably.

Capt. Phillip C. Johnson, United States Navy, lately appointed to the command of the Omaha, arrived here by the steam-ship China from San Francisco, and leaves per steam-ship Rimac to-day for Callao, to join his ship.

Although nothing has been said for some time back as to the water supply of the city, and other intended improvements in connection with it, the subject has by no means been forgotten or laid aside. Until the present depressed state of commercial affairs in Panama has passed, the necessity of water and the prevention against fires, though of the greatest importance, must occupy less of public attention.

FORMOSA.

THE JAPANESE STILL IN OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Late official dispatches from the Asiatic station, dated in July, report that the Japanese still maintain their occupation of a portion of the Island of Formosa, notwithstanding that they had been ordered by the authorities to retire from Chinese soil. It was thought that should Japan fail to withdraw her forces within a reasonable time China would take measures to compel her to do so. It was the impression of many well-informed persons that, should hostilities be resorted to, they would scarcely extend beyond Formosa, while others were apprehensive that a general war might ensue.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIOTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The troops of Major Gen. Osborne's division, who were in service at the Susquehanna depot during the troubles between the Erie Railway Company and their employes in March last, are now being paid up by the State authorities of this place.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance are holding their annual session here. Delegates are present from eleven States. R. C. Bull, of New-York, M. W. Recorder, read his annual report, giving the statistics and the financial position of the order. The members admitted during the last year were 4,112, and the whole number of members 16,864. The total receipts in the subordinate temples for the year are $83,368 54; cash on hand in the subordinate temples $72,650 60. S. H. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, M. W. Treasurer, reported that the total receipts of the Supreme Council for the last year, are $311,601; and the expenses, $311,601. A variety of petitions, appeals, and communications were received, and referred to the appropriate committees. This evening a public reception was given by the Grand Temple of the State of New-York to the Supreme Council. Addresses were delivered by C. K. Carroll, of New-York; Rev. A. W. Tibbets and Rev. Geo. B. Joselyn, D. D., President of Albion College, Michigan.

MASONIC.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NORTHERN JURISDICTION OF NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Many prominent representatives of Free Masonry are now in Boston attending the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Portland, is the Sovereign Grand Commander, and the Maine Consistory tendered him an escort, which was accepted, and they arrived here in a special train. The visitors numbered thirty, dressed in the rich regalia of the consistory, and were accompanied by a band of music. The attendance at the council is large, including representatives from the Western, Middle, and Eastern States.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PILGRIMAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A large delegation of Knights Templars representing five commanderies of this city, started this morning on a pilgrimage to Cape May, where they will be joined by representatives of Harrisburg, Millville, and New-York commanderies. They will remain at Cape May until Saturday, when there will be a parade of the order in this city.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 18.—The whole island is excited to-night by the arrival of the Knights Templar from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. Most of them came by the steamer which arrived two hours behind time, caused by detention at New-Castle. Columbia Hall is the head-quarters of the Philadelphia, St. Johns, St. Alban's, Mary, and Kadosh Commanderies, of Philadelphia, and the Cyrene Commandery, of Camden. Columbia Commandery, of Washington, is quartered at Congress Hall. The festivities begin to-morrow. At the invitation of the Roger Bay Club, a clam bake will be partaken of at Cape May Court-house. In the evening a dress-parade is ordered for the Columbia Commandery on Congress Hall lawn, followed by a grand levee at the same house. A grand review and Templar tactics, by the entire visiting body, will be held on Columbia Hall lawn on Thursday, followed by a grand reception, to which the Governors of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are invited. On Friday a grand parade in full Templar uniform will take place. Many of the Knights are accompanied by their ladies.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

CONVENTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW-YORK.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. convened at Wilgus Opera-house this morning at 9 o'clock. The session is better attended and more lodges are represented than for many years. A large number of ladies accompany the delegates.

At the opening of the session this morning all the general officers were present, G. M. St. John presiding. The various committees were appointed and invitations received and accepted for the delegates to visit Cornell University and Well's College.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials and Certificates, new members, eighty-two in number, were introduced, and the Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon them by G. W. Stebbins, G. S. W.

The Grand Master made a full and elaborate report—a valuable document—making eighty-nine pages of closely-printed matter. The Grand Secretary's report was read. The Grand Treasurer's report shows that the receipts were $9,445 85; expenses, $7,888 86, leaving on hand a balance of $1,556 99.

The afternoon session was principally devoted to the election returns. The officers for the ensuing year are: Charles Van Dervoort, Grand Master; J. W. Stebbins, Deputy Grand Master; J. F. Van Vort, G. W.; Charles V. Clark, Grand Secretary; Edwin S. Ralphs, Grand Treasurer; John Medole, Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for two years. The Grand Encampment met at 7:30 P. M., and a full quorum of Encampments was present. Grand Patriarch Lawrence being absent, Grand High Priest Galbraith presides.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A CONFLICT EXPECTED—WHITES AND BLACKS ARMING.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—There was considerable excitement here this afternoon, caused by reports of an anticipated fight between the blacks and whites at Ridge Springs, Edgefield County, S. C., forty-two miles from Augusta, on the line of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. A party of armed whites left here this afternoon to aid their friends. Others will follow in case a conflict begins. At 9 P. M. all was quiet at Ridge Springs, but a fight was anticipated. Both whites and blacks are arming for the fray. There is an uneasy feeling that a war of races will begin in South Carolina, and in that event the white people of Georgia, on the Savannah River, will go to the rescue of the white people of South Carolina. Arms and ammunition are being shipped from this city. Everything is quiet here.

THE INDIANS.

AN EXPEDITION BEING FITTED OUT—SEVERE PUNISHMENT TO BE ADMINISTERED.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—An expedition under command of Col. Anson Mills, consisting of three companies of the Third Cavalry, one company of the Thirteenth and one of the Fourteenth Infantry, is now encamped near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Three other companies of cavalry and twenty Shoshone Indians will join the command in Sweetwater Valley. The instructions are to thoroughly scout the valleys and country to the southern extremity of Yellowstone Lake, and to administer the severest punishment possible to all the Indians found out of their reservations. Much is expected of this expedition, which is finely equipped, and will be in the field about three months.

OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Samuel Augustus (colored) is in jail charged with committing an indecent assault upon Henrietta Rhoades and Mary Jane McHughon, both aged about sixteen years. The girls were out berrying when the assault was made, near Valley Forge. The negro was arrested on the 11th inst., but made his escape, and was rearrested to-night in this city. One of the girls is still suffering from the effects of the assault. Augustus is a robust men, thirty-five years of age, has a wife and three children. The arrest was made by Constable Emery, of Norristown, who took the prisoner to the jail in that borough to-night.

A LIBEL SUIT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—T. W. Cardoze, colored, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Mississippi, entered a suit in the Circuit Court here to-day against the *Evening Dispatch* for libel, asking $50,000 damages for publishing recently a paragraph to the effect that Cardozo had been arrested for forging warrants on the school fund. The offensive paragraph was apologized for the day following its publication.

CRICKET.

HALIFAX, Aug. 18.—The cricket tournment opened at 11:30 to-day, the first match being between the Canadian and American teams. The former won the toss, and went to the wicket. Mr. Phillips and Mr. A. Power, of Ottawa, took the bat against the bowling of Mead. The inning continued until 4 o'clock, the Canadians making a total of 94, of which Phillips contributed 32. The Americans then went in, and when time was called they had made 133, with five wickets down. The highest score thus far is R. S. Hall's 72. The match will be resumed to-morrow, and the impression is the Americans will beat the Canadians in one inning.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PREPARING FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—At the meeting of the Republican State Committee to-day, which was called to order by Dr. Loring, W. W. Rice, of Worcester, suggested that in case it should be impossible to obtain the hall in Worcester on the 7th of October the committee should be empowered to change the date of the convention. Adopted. Mr. Lewis, of Lynn, moved that the rule of last year requiring tickets of admission to the hall be continued in force. Adopted.

Mr. A. H. Hopkins, of Boston, moved that the officers be instructed to make the necessary arrangements. Adopted. Mr. Hopkins also moved that the call be issued three weeks prior to the day of the convention. Adopted. Mr. Jas. S. Beal, of Kingston, moved that the tickets be issued on the evening previous to the convention. Charles E. Whitin, of Whitinsville, explained that the delays of last year were not to be laid at the door of the Executive Committee. Mr. Wilder moved an amendment that the tickets be not issued where there are contesting delegations. The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted. Mr. John E. Sandford, of Taunton, moved that the Committee adjourn to meet at the Bay State House, in Worcester, on the evening previous to the Convention. The motion was adopted and the meeting then adjourned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council held to-day the nominations of Judges made at the last meeting were confirmed, and Clinton W. Stanley, of Manchester, was nominated as Circuit Justice of the Circuit Court, in place of J. S. Frink, of Greenland, who declined. The court is now as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. E. L. Cushing, of Charlestown. Associate Justices, William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, and Isaac H. Smith, of Manchester. Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, Hon. Wm. L. Foster, of Concord. Associate Justices, E. D. Rand, of Lisbon, and Clinton W. Stanley, of Manchester.

MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 18.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Maine District, held in this city to-day, nominated Gorham L. Boynton, of Banger, as a candidate for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—ELECTION OF A DELEGATE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The Democrats of the Twenty-first District to-day nominated Hon. J. B. Stark for Senator, and elected J. Pryor Williamson delegate to the Pittsburg Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 18.—To-night the Democrats nominated Hon. Wm. V. McGrath, for Congress in the Fourth District. This district is now represented by Judge Kelley, who has been renominated by the Republicans. The district is strongly Republican.

OHIO.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The vote on the new Constitution throughout the State was light, and little general interest was manifested. Reports from the interior show large majorities against the Constitution, while the larger towns and cities generally give majorities in its favor. The result of the election cannot be definitely stated yet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—This city gives a complete majority against the Constitution of 185.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Aug. 18.—The State Democratic and Conservative Convention for nominating a candidate for Governor, assembles to-morrow. The city is full of people. Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys County, and Judge Porter, of Henry, are mentioned as the favorites of the Grangers. Judge Caruthers, of Wilson; Hon. M. Burns, of Davidson; Chancellor Marks, of Coffee; Col. John W. Burton, of Rutherford; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Hon. John S. Leer, Chancellor Morgan, and Enoch Ensley, of Shelby County, are also mentioned as prominent candidates before the Convention. Full delegations from every county in the State are expected to arrive to-morrow morning. Ex-President Johnson arrived yesterday.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary F. Lewis, mother-in-law of E. W. Stoughton, of the New-York bar, died on Monday, at Windsor, Vt.

H. D. Newcomb, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, died from paralysis yesterday at Louisville, Ky.

Rev. B. A. Chase, of the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, died in Cumberland, R. I., on Monday. He was a native of Maine, and Chaplain of the Fourth Maine Regiment during the war.

Williard Jones, a well-known iron founder, of Worcester, Mass., whose family are stopping at Monument Beach, Buzzard's Bay, entered the cars yesterday in apparent good health, but died before reaching Cohasset Narrows.

Mr. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, died yesterday, at his residence, Hamilton, Ontario. A special communication of the Grand Lodge has been summoned to meet in Hamilton on Thursday.

REV. E. E. L. TAYLOR.

Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning. Dr. Taylor had been in delicate health for some time, but his illness was not considered to be serious, so that the announcement of his death was wholly unexpected by his friends. For some years past he has been Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and his loss will be deeply felt by the association. He was a man of remarkable energy, and was most successful in his efforts to advance the interests of the Baptist Church. He organized and successfully established the Strong Place Baptist Society, and his mission of late years in connection with the Baptist Home Missionary Society has largely contributed to the success of the practical working of the society. In all the relations of social life he was a model of excellence, while his genial and affable manner secured for him the esteem of a large circle of friends. In the pulpit he was distinguished for his sound practical admonitions, and his counsel and advice in all matters pertaining to the interests of his congregation were earnestly sought and always productive of the most beneficial results within the household and family circles of his flock.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C. E.

A cable dispatch to-day announces the death of this distinguished engineer. He was a native of Kelso, Roxburyshire, born in 1789. He was educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, but subsequently on his own account. Soon after the opening of the first railway he began experiments in iron ship-building, which he matured in 1835 or 1836. He aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of the Menai Straits bridge, and the profession are his debtors for many successful experiments in testing the strength of iron, in iron ship-building, the collapse of tubes, and a series of papers to the Royal Society for which he received the royal medal. He was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was for some time President. Among his published works are *Mills and Mill Work*, *Iron, its History and Manufacture*, *Application of Iron to Building Purposes*, *Iron Ship-building*, and first, second, and third series of *Useful Information for Engineers*. He was corresponding member of the National Institute of France and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was created a baronet in October, 1869.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A MAN BRUTALLY MURDERS HIS BROTHER'S WIFE.

TWEED, Ont., Aug. 18.—A horrible murder was committed about two miles from here on Sunday last by Charles Moran, who shot his brother's wife five times in the head and then cut her throat. The cause of the murder is unknown. The murderer was arrested in his brother's barn this morning.

The murderer made the following confession: "I confess to the murder of Mrs. Moran. I did not use a knife, but shot her once in the head, and then used the butt end of the pistol. I had no hard feelings toward her previous to the murder, and am sorry for the crime. I was under the influence of liquor at the time. There was a little girl present at the time, and I threatened to shoot her if she did not keep away. You will find the revolver over the door in my house. It is not loaded."

DEADLY SHOOTING AFFRAY—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—A desperate shooting affray occurred yesterday on the Tennessee side of the Mississippi River, near Point Pleasant, in which Albert Nall and a young man named Frenham were killed and George Darnell was mortally wounded, and Capt. Cole and two brothers named Coe were seriously wounded. The affray grew out of a rivalry which culminated in a law suit between Capts. Cole and Nall, who run competing ferry-boats at that point.

VERDICT IN THE CRAIG MURDER CASE.

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Allen A. Craig, who was found murdered on the sidewalk last Saturday night, was finished this afternoon. The verdict was that Craig came to his death from cuts in the throat, inflicted with a butcher's knife, by William McLaughlin, who was found near by in a drunken stupor.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lake region and in the Southern States, being highest over Virginia and North Carolina; it has fallen over New-England, with north to west winds, and partly cloudy weather, and over the North-west, with east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature, being lowest in Dakota. The temperature has risen over the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, and fallen over the lower lake region. Rain areas have been reported from the Gulf coast. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail with higher barometer, slight changes of temperature and coast rains in the latter, with slight changes of barometer and temperature in the former.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and high temperature, followed by falling barometer.

Over the lake region, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes of barometer and temperature in the lower lake region, and with falling barometer, rising temperature, and over the northern portion rain areas, in the upper lake region.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, low barometer, high temperature, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions rain areas.

Over New-England and the Middle States generally higher barometer, lower temperature, and clear weather, with north to west winds over the former and variable winds over the latter.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	66°	65°	3:30 P. M.	68°	90°
6 A. M.	67°	63°	6 P. M.	68°	74°
9 A. M.	65°	71°	9 P. M.	68°	78°
12 M.	66°	82°	12 P. M.	63°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.......74⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......67°

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK DIAMOND THIEF.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Robert Castleberg was arrested last night by Detectives Malone and Dwyer on the 11 o'clock train from Boston, on a dispatch from Providence, R. I., sent by Detective Heidelberg, of New-York City, charging him with grand larceny. The prisoner admits that he disposed of $15,000 worth of diamonds belonging to parties in New-York. He was locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house. It appears that Castleberg belongs to Baltimore, and is of good family connections. He became smitten with an actress attached to the Jefferson troupe, and eloped with her. He purchased $2,000 worth of diamonds of Richtmeyer & Co., New-York, and ran away without paying for them. He then went East with the actress, but sent her back to New-York to come here by boat and meet him, so as to throw the detectives off the track. Castleberg and the woman were both arrested, and the former awaits the arrival of the New-York officials.

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—In pursuance of a call for the selection of State delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention, to be held at Niagara Falls, Sept. 9, the sportsmen of Connecticut met in this city this afternoon, and nominated Dr. W. M. Hudson, of Hartford; Hon. O. H. Platt, of West Meriden; R. O. Cheney, of Manchester; Dr. L. S. Luddington, of New-Britain, and Judge L. E. Monson, of New-Haven. These five delegates were empowered to nominate each five other delegates at large to attend with them and represent the State in the National Convention.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION—ANOTHER ARREST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A special to the *Tribune* from Odell, Ill., says that two men and a woman were arrested there to-day, having in their possession a child supposed to be the missing Charlie Ross. The parties came to Odell a little over a month ago, and suspicions being aroused by the indiscreet utterances of the family with whom they were domiciled, a correspondence was begun by the County Attorney, who lives at Odell, which resulted finally in the arrest of the parties, who will be held until the parties interested come from Philadelphia. The oldest of the two men (the other being a mere boy) gives the name of Lewis Durgan, and says he came from Philadelphia, where he lives, in search of Charlie Ross, but that the parties who have arrested him have made a great mistake in supposing that they have found the missing child. The child was dressed in girl's clothes, but bears a striking resemblance to the photograph of Charlie Ross received by the County Attorney from Philadelphia.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF A SENSATIONAL PLAY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The new play of "Passion's Perils," at the Howard Athenæum Theatre, on a hint from the authorities, was withdrawn from the stage to-night. The play is founded on the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and is considered immoral by the City Fathers.

DEATH FROM MALPRACTICE.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Patrick Sullivan, of South Braintree, died to-day from the effects of malpractice, through the instigation of her paramour, named John Thompson, a man of family. She made a confession before dying.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE WHEAT CROP OF EUROPE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN GRAIN MATERIALLY LESSENED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, has the following:

"Bad weather has prevailed throughout the past week, but our farmers have kept a sharp lookout and have secured their crops. There are no reports of sprouting, though much wheat was stacked in poor condition in consequence of high winds and low temperature. The same weather has ruled on the Continent. This will bring good samples to the front, and increase the value of old stock. There is little difference in prices since last reports, although the tendency is downward. France is sending back here the cargoes shipped hence. The crops here and in France are mostly secure, and the dependence of both countries on foreigners is materially lessened. The latest estimates put our crop at seven per centum below the average."

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTRODUCTION OF BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Several base-ball clubs have been formed in the north of England, and manuals for the instruction of players are published here. Bats, balls, and the other articles used in playing the game have been imported for sale.

MR. FORSTER TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES—DEATH OF A NOTED CIVIL ENGINEER.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Right Hon. William E. Forster leaves shortly for the United States.

William Fairbairn, the well-known civil engineer, died to-day aged eighty-five years.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON AT ST. MALO—REPORT ON THE ESCAPE OF BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—President MacMahon arrived at St. Malo this afternoon. His reception throughout his tour has been eminently satisfactory.

Gen. Lewal has concluded the investigation into the circumstances of the escape of Marshal Bazaine. He reports that the majority of the guards are guilty of connivance, and Bazaine simply left by the open door.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE OF A TOWN BY CARLISTS, WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF STORES.

BAYONNE, Aug. 18.—The Carlist chieftain Tristany has captured Leo de Urgel, sixty-seven miles north-east of Lerida. The fighting was desperate, and losses heavy on both sides. An immense quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Carlists.

AN ULTRAMONTANE CONFERENCE.

THE LEADERS TO MEET AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 18.—Leaders of the Ultramontane Party are coming here from France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium to hold a conference.

CUBA.

DRAFTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND THE CONDITIONS OF EXEMPTION.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The recent decree ordering a draft of citizens for military service contained a clause exempting any conscript on the payment of $1,000. Great numbers have availed themselves of the privilege, and consequently the progress in filling up the contingents for the different corps is very slow, and men are not coming in sufficient number to meet the requirements of the war.

The Captain General issued another decree to-day requiring persons drafted for the cavalry and colored militia, seeking exemption, not only to pay $1,000, but to procure able-bodied substitutes. Conscripts for the white infantry will continue to be exempted on the same terms as heretofore.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

G. Westinghouse & Co.'s Agricultural Works at Schenectady, N. Y., were burned on Tuesday night. The loss is about $40,000; insured for $15,000. Fifty men have been thrown out of employment by this disaster, but the works will be rebuilt.

A special dispatch says that a fire at Banks, Mich., on Monday, originating in Taylor & Moulthrop's lumber mill, destroyed that building together with about a million feet of lumber, several small dwellings and a salt manufactory. The total loss is $50,000; insurance unknown.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 1:30 A. M. yesterday, the two-story frame dwelling, (unoccupied,) owned by John O'Neill, situated on Mary street, near the South Boulevard, Morrisania, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,500; insured.

A stable in the rear of No. 91 Chamber street, Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building belonged to Bernard Corthingdam, and was insured. Including a horse, the stable and contents were valued at $400.

At 2:45 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the apartments of Bernard Getts, on the fourth floor of the tenement-house, No. 253 Stanton street, causing $25 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Bristow is at Cape May.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $138,059.

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, of the United States Ordnance Corps, is in Boston on temporary duty.

The first bale of new cotton received at Augusta, Ga., arrived yesterday from Beech Island, L. S.

The ancient Jewish order of K. S. B. have elected H. Rosenthal Grand Saar and Wm. Bennett Deputy Grand Saar.

Morris Osborn, of Garrison, N. Y., was struck by a train on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday morning, and instantly killed. He leaves a family.

The ninth exhibition by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco was opened yesterday in the presence of about 4,000 people. W. H. L. Barnes delivered the oration.

Miss Julia Woodford, of Candor, N. Y., while walking on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad near Booth's Bridge yesterday afternoon, was struck by the locomotive of a construction train and instantly killed.

Samuel Payson, aged twenty, of Rockland, Me., married, and Charles Nickerson, aged eighteen, of Stag Harbor, Nova Scotia, unmarried, belonging to the fishing schooner Carrie A. Pitman, of Marblehead, were drowned off George's Banks recently by the upsetting of a dory.

John Greenway's steam-yacht Annie Laurie arrived at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., yesterday with a distinguished party on board, among whom are Attorney General Pratt, Ex-Gov. Alvord, Canal Commissioner Stroud, and forty others. The party leave to-day for Quebec, and will return to Syracuse by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George.

Hon. Simeon B. Chase peremptorily declines the Prohibitionists' nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He says: "I regard it as vital to the enforcement and maintenance of our present law that our Republican ticket should be elected this Fall, and no honorable effort of mine shall be wanting to secure this end."

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

REPORT OF DR. HARRIS.

THE DEATH-RATE AMONG INFANTS—WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU—THE SEPARATION OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following report on the mortality in this City during the week ending the 15th inst. was received from Dr. Elisha Harris, the Register of Records:

"In the week that ended on Saturday, the 15th inst., there were 722 deaths reported in this City. The number of deaths verified as occurring in the week ending Aug. 8 was 691. Though there was a slight increase in the total mortality, there was a decrease in infantile deaths and of those from diarrheal diseases. Both have the same significance, and by this decrease about 30 infants under two years of age were saved. There were 84 deaths caused by phthisis, 26 by diphtheria, 10 by scarlatina, and 12 by small-pox last week, or an increase of mortality by these four diseases, which is greater than the difference in the apparent mortality of the two successive weeks.

Only one death from small-pox occurred last week in a City dwelling; eleven of the twelve fatal cases of this disease were in the hospital on Blackwell's Island. The following is a brief summary of the whole number: In the hospital there died one native of Germany, aged twenty-five years; three of Ireland, aged twenty-four, twenty-eight, and thirty years respectively; one of England, aged twenty-four; seven native-born children aged two months, eight months, two aged five years, two aged two, and one aged six years respectively. The one case within the City was an infant of two months that died in the rookery at No. 31 Baxter street. The fact that in this City there is, in the tenement-houses alone, a monthly increase of 2,000 by birth and about as many more by immigration from abroad, accounts for such occasional increase of this contagious pest, which demands the more effective measures for maintaining a perpetual system of public vaccination, as now ordered by the Health Department under the new law.

The records of causes of deaths show that the tenement-house districts and the badly-drained quarters suffer from the evils of local impurities. The death-rate of such localities has for six weeks been twice as great as in the well-drained and well-housed quarters of the City. The records for the First, Sixth, Eleventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Wards the past month prove this, and the death-rate in children under two years of age in all the tenement districts shows the true cause of the generally excessive death-rate in Summer.

The following summary shows that in the past eight weeks of Midsummer the infants under one year old suffered 48.99 per cent. of the total mortality, and the children under five years suffered 60.90 per cent. of the total:

Week ending.	Deaths from zymotic diseases.	Deaths of children under one year of age.	Deaths of children under five years of age.	Total deaths.	Mean temperature.	Average humidity.
June 27	161	140	216	476	73.8	54
July 4	163	150	238	452	74.3	65
July 11	276	242	359	790	73.0	69
July 18	481	437	582	873	75.9	59
July 25	487	448	590	751	74.8	56
Aug. 1	402	372	484	744	73.7	64
Aug. 8	362	329	444	691	68.2	61
Aug. 15	351	301	436	722	73.5	62
Total	2,683	2,419	3,349	5,499		

The gradual increase of mortality as the Summer weeks passed on occurred only among young children, and this increase continued until last week, though the temperature continued at the standard below where it was at the beginning of the period. During the past eight weeks there died 3,349 children under five years of age, or 418 per week; while of persons over five years of age only 143 died per week. The last census found 111,205, or 11.8 per cent. of the City population under five years old, and 88.2 per cent. was over five years of age. These records for eight weeks show that in every 1,000 deaths 609 were children under five years of age, yet only 118 of every 1,000 City inhabitants are of this tender age, in which the rate of mortality has for eight weeks been at the rate of 268.8 in the 1,000 at that age, yearly, while the entire population over five years of age was losing at the rate of 8.12 per 1,000 annually of the latter ages."

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented certificates of drainage, other than by sewers, of lands lying in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards as follows: Monterey Swamp, bounded by King's Bridge road, Locust avenue, Grove avenue, and Lafayette avenue; South Belmont Swamp, bounded by John street, Locust avenue, Grove avenue, and Prospect avenue; Walker Swamp, bounded by Samuel street, Locust avenue, Chestnut street, and Prospect avenue; parcels of land adjoining St. John's College, bounded by King's Bridge road, Crescent avenue, Chancellor avenue, and Lorillard street, and the swamps bounded by Locust avenue, Woodruff avenue, Walker street, and the south Boulevard. The certificates were transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Works, as required by chapter 566 of the laws of 1871.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Aug. 15:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 1,990, as follows, viz.:

Four public buildings, 950 tenement houses, 189 private dwellings, 186 other dwellings, 19 manufactories and workshops, 29 stores and warehouses, 76 stables, 1 market, 4 breweries, 2 gut-cleaning establishments, 33 slaughter houses, 2 dumping grounds, 14 fat-rendering establishments, 51 sunken and vacant lots, 3 public sewers and drains, 49 yards, courts, and areas, 59 cellars and basements, 56 waste pipes and drains, 136 privies and water closets, 80 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 6 dangerous stairways, 5 cisterns and cesspools, 12 other nuisances, together with 21 visits of the Inspectors to cases of contagious disease. The number of reports thereon received from the Inspectors was 693. During the past week 106 complaints were received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited sixty-four premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated forty-four houses, forty-four privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

In addition to the regular duties performed, the Disinfecting Corps have disinfected 233½ miles of street gutters in the following wards, viz.: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second.

They have disinfected the following markets twice: Catharine, Fulton, Spring Street, and Washington. The block bounded by Eleventh avenue, North River, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known as the "manure dump," was disinfected. They have also disinfected 729 privies and water-closets, 137 yards, courts, and areas, and 83 cellars and basements.

Fifteen cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits have been granted consignees of seventy-four vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

One hundred and forty-one permits were granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy sinks.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending the 15th inst.:

Week ending Aug. 8—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 7; diphtheria, 35; small-pox, 35; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending Aug. 15—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 14; diphtheria, 30; small-pox, 23; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

A joint meeting of the Police and Health Commissioners, for the purpose of discussing the subject of separating ashes and garbage, particularly in the tenement-houses, and devising some plan with that object in view, was held after the meeting of the Health Board. Health Commissioners Chandler and Smith and Police Commissioners Voorhis and Matsell were present.

The Health Commissioners presented the following report of the Sanitary Committee, as embracing their views in the matter:

"The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the questions relating to the care, removal, and disposition of garbage, which should especially engage the attention of the Board of Police and Board of Health at their joint session, respectfully report:

There is scarcely any branch of sanitary work in this City which equals in importance the proper care, removal, and disposition of kitchen refuse. It is of vastly greater consequence to the health and comfort of the people than the removal of ordinary street refuse. In the large tenement houses the pollution of the air within the rooms is largely due, especially in the Summer, to the animal and vegetable matters which are constantly accumulating, while the external air is rendered foul by the gases evolved from the garbage and slops on the streets. Indeed, if kitchen refuse, slops, ashes, and garbage could be kept entirely from the streets, except in the act of removal, the common street dirt would do little harm. The committee therefore recommend that this board urge upon the Board of Police of so reorganizing the methods of work as to make effectual this branch of street cleaning. If one branch of this service must suffer at the expense of the other, it would be better for the public health that street-sweeping should yield to the garbage removal. To perform this work, as the sanitary interests of the City require, the method adopted should secure:

First—Proper Care of Kitchen Refuse by the Housekeeper.—This can be accomplished by requiring housekeepers to set apart a room or recess next to the street where the garbage vessel or vessels are to be permanently kept. This rule should be enforced in the large tenement-houses as well as in the private residence. In the tenement-house a properly located room should be constructed for this express purpose, with all the necessary conditions to maintain it in a state of perfect cleanliness. No one should be allowed to remove the vessels from this room but the garbage collector. No garbage, ashes, or slops should be allowed to be thrown upon any street, and the house-owner should be held responsible for any such deposit in front of his house. The separation of ashes and garbage by the house-owner should not be required if the separation can be satisfactorily made, as is alleged by contractors, by means of screens at the dumping-board. If, however, it is necessary to have them separated at the house, it can be done to advantage in the garbage-room.

Second—The Proper Removal of Kitchen Refuse by the Contractor.—In the first place, garbage should be removed daily from every house. To this rule there should be no exception. Secondly, it should be conveyed in water-tight carts, or refuse so covered as to prevent the escape of ashes or foul odors. Thirdly, the garbage-collector should be required to enter the premises and take the garbage vessel from the house, and return it to its place when emptied. If this plan were adopted the ashes and garbage could be effectually kept from the streets, and the collector would have direct control of the vessels.

Third—The Proper Disposition of Kitchen Refuse.—It is sufficient under this head to say that the ashes should be used for filling sunken lots, and the garbage should be fed to hogs. The value of ashes as a filling cannot be doubted, and it has repeatedly been demonstrated that the garbage can be profitably used as food for hogs.

In submitting these propositions for the consideration of the joint meeting, the committee has endeavored to present a plan which would meet the wants of the community, and best subserve the interest of the public health."

The matter contained in these propositions was freely discussed, but no definite action was taken. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the attorney and counsel of the Board of Health be requested, in conjunction with the counsel of the Board of Police, to draft such sanitary ordinance or ordinances as may be necessary to embody the views of the Sanitary Committee, as expressed in its report in respect to the care, removal, and disposition of house garbage.

The plan which seemed to meet with approval was the adoption of an ordinance to compel the owner of every tenement to set apart in the basement or on the first floor of the building a "garbage-room," from which a shaft shall lead to the roof of the house, with openings on each floor, into which the ashes and garbage are to be thrown, there being a separate opening and a separate receptacle for each. The ashes and garbage will be thus kept separate, and can be removed separately. The accumulation of ashes and garbage when collected can be sold—the former for filling-in purposes and the latter for feed for hogs—and the proceeds will more than repay the extra cost of removal. The details of this plan have not yet been arranged, but the above are the general outlines of the system.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF "GRADING"—ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The scheme for the "grading of grain," from which so much was hoped and the adoption of which would in all probability have conduced materially to the commercial prosperity of New-York, has, for the present at least, owing to the illiberal spirit manifested by the railroad companies, been defeated. The railroad companies insisted on maintaining the charge of three-quarters of a cent. per bushel for the elevation of grain, and were not to be moved from this determination. The merchants, on the other hand, in view of the fact that the grading of grain if put into operation would inure to the advantage of the railroad, and that the charge of three-quarters of a cent. was a recent innovation which had been smuggled in as it were by the companies, were equally unwilling to yield. A meeting of the Grain Trade was held yesterday to take action in regard to the matter, when the following letter from the representatives of the railroad companies was read:

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

S. H. Grant, Superintendent New-York Produce Exchange:

DEAR SIR: Our companies have considered the recent amendment to the rules before discussed with your Grain Committee, by which you now seek to require us to pay the cost of transfer from the delivery boats to vessels or warehouses, and we respectfully advise you that we decline to accede to it.

The communication was signed by G. R. Blanchard, of the Erie Railway Company; W. H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; and A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Carlos Cobb spoke in terms of regret and censure in regard to the attitude assumed by the railroad companies. What the Western farmers most earnestly demanded was certainty in regard to the amount to be charged for transportation, and what they most strenuously objected to was any unexpected demands. He offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the grain trade learn with deep regret from the communication jointly made by three of the railway companies the rejection of plans for facilitating this trade, matured in the most liberal spirit to both interests, made in response to their earnest solicitation at a time when, unable to dispatch the business undertaken by them unless by our consent, a charge is perpetuated which all our Western customers esteem an innovation among customs of common carriers, and an exaction, viz., a specific charge for unloading carriers' vessels at destination. We do not attempt to fix rates at which railways shall perform their services, but, in the name and behalf of Western producers seeking this market, we demand no unexpected charges be interposed between themselves and their merchant, but that a rate be named in one item which shall in the customary way deliver property from the point of shipment to their merchant at destination; therefore,

Resolved, That this Produce Exchange adhere to the proposed rates for the government of the grain trade in connection with the railways as lately adopted.

Mr. Hazeltine favored the adoption of the resolution. The merchants, he said, had exhausted every effort to effect a satisfactory arrangement with the companies, and there was no reason that he could perceive why they should submit to a charge which was in reality an unmitigated steal.

The majority of the members who participated in the discussion took substantially the same view of the question, and finally the resolution offered by Mr. Cobb was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Its effect, as already stated, is to kill for the present the project for the grading of grain.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

ANOTHER FAILURE—THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS—THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP.

Some excitement was created yesterday in business circles by a report of the failure of the old and well-known firm of Andrews & Sanford, jobbers in millinery goods, No. 553 Broadway. Upon investigation the report proved to be well founded. The liabilities of the firm have not yet been ascertained, but are believed to be large. The house suspended some three years ago, owing to embarrassments resulting from the failure of Southern customers ruined by the war to meet their obligations, but subsequently resumed, paying fifty cents on the dollar. Since that time the firm has been struggling along trying to get their heads above water, but have at length, in consequence of the general stagnation in trade, been again forced to succumb to the pressure of untoward circumstances. A statement for the creditors is being prepared, and all the available assets will be devoted to their benefit. The firm was held in the highest respect by the mercantile community, and its failure is regarded with general regret.

A meeting of the Pilot Commissioners was held yesterday, and a letter was ordered to be sent to Washington, requesting that additional weights be attached to the buoys in this harbor for the purpose of retaining them in position during the Winter season. A resolution was adopted recommending the Captains of pilot-boats from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive, to have special marks put upon their sails to distinguish them from the New-Jersey pilot-boats similarly numbered.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers was held yesterday, when the following applications for membership were approved: Wm. A. Towner, Ferdinand Hyatt, R. P. Lethbridge, Lawrence J. Callaman, A. Schrader, A. DeJonge, Henry Hattermann, T. J. Harman, W. C. Rose.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were the Rhein, with 198, and the Idaho, with 186 passengers.

Rumors were rife that the new Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, the City of Peking, had not realized the expectations formed of her on her trial trip on Monday, and some reports went so far as to assert that she was obliged to obtain the assistance of tug-boats to get back to her dock. The officers of the company deny that there is any truth in these reports, and claim that the trial was in every way satisfactory. Another trial will be made on Saturday. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held yesterday. The Pacific Mail officials denied that the meeting was in any way connected with the rumors regarding the City of Peking.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The following is a report of the operations of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Aug. 15:

Bureau of Inspection—Plans submitted for 24 new buildings. Estimated cost, $153,300. Of this number 12 are tenements and 4 first-class dwellings. Number of plans submitted for alteration of buildings, 12. Estimated cost, $16,900. Total estimated cost for erection of new buildings and for alterations, $170,200. Number of special applications for frame and other structures, 16. The Bureau of Unsafe Buildings and Violations report number of buildings surveyed, 265; reported unsafe, 33; made safe, 28; unsafe notices served, 78; violations of law reported, 9; violations removed, 10; complaints received, 21; violation notices served, 16; number of cases retired, 28; warned, 10 violations. Bureau of Iron Work and Fire Escapes reports number of buildings reported as requiring fire-escapes, 15; number of buildings provided with fire-escapes, 38; fire escape cases retired, 38; fire-escape notices served, 50; number of iron arch girders, beams, and lintels tested, 28; rejected, 1. A thorough examination is reported as having been made of the Bowery, Olympic, and Booth's Theatres, and an official examination of the Theatre Comique, Metropolitan, Union Square, Tivoli, Hill's Varieties, and Robinson's Hall, in regard to fire guards, ventilation, and means of egress. One hundred and twenty buildings, heretofore provided with outside fire-escapes, have undergone thorough examination as to the condition of such escapes, their being kept in proper repair and available for use in case of fire; 146 buildings were examined as to means of egress and escape provided, and as to fire safeguard requirements generally; 20 buildings, previously reported as requiring additional fire safeguards, have been re-examined; 15 factories and buildings used for manufacturing purposes, 10 hotels, boarding and lodging houses, (including the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, and the Boys' Lodging-house, corner William and Duane streets,) have been thoroughly inspected as to fire safeguards and requirements; 41 buildings occupied for business purposes have been inspected relative to being provided with iron shutters, &c.

A THIEF AND AN ALLEGED RECEIVER ARRESTED.

William Kramer was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $80 from Herman Lupprian, of No. 57 East Fourth street. Kramer was in the employment of Lupprian. He acknowledged the theft and said that he sold the watch for $4 to Frank Dicenta, of No. 34 Avenue C. Dicenta was arrested and held in similar bail to Kramer.

DRAGGED INTO A HALLWAY AND ROBBED.

Frederick Senjelder, of No. 58 Leroy street, appeared before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, against James Leroy, of East Nineteenth street, who, aided by several other men, dragged him into a hallway of the house No. 84 Elizabeth street, and took $18 from his vest pocket. The witness testified that he had found the money he lost in the possession of the accused. Leroy was held to answer in default of $5,000 bail.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

CREEDMOOR.

RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE REGIMENTAL TEAMS.

Rifle practice at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, was confined exclusively to the 200 and 500 yards ranges, for the purpose of accommodating the "teams" of the several regiments who are selecting marksmen to take part in the competitions, open to the National Guard, at the Fall meeting in September. There were present the "teams" of the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-ninth, and Eighty-fourth, and representatives of the Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments. The Eighth and Twenty-second Regiments competed for subscription badges, and the Seventy-ninth for the "Bruce" medal. The Eighth Regiment team, under the direction of Col. Scott, shot five rounds at each target, making the following score:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Private Murphy, Co. I	3 3 3 3 3	15	3 2 4 4 4	17	32
Lieut. Hofle, Co. I	3 3 4 2 4	16	4 3 2 2 2	13	29
Col. Scott	2 4 4 3 3	16	3 2 3 2 2	12	28
Private Hinton, Co. C	2 3 3 2 2	12	2 4 4 2 3	15	27
Sergt. Gee, Co. B	3 3 3 2 3	14	2 2 3 2 2	11	25
Sergt. Ismay, Co. B	3 2 2 2 4	13	0 3 2 0 2	7	20
Private Tyson, Co. B	2 2 3 2 3	12	2 0 2 2 0	6	18
Private Kelly, Co. G	3 3 3 2 0	11	0 4 0 0 2	6	17
Corporal Thompson, Co. H	2 2 3 2 3	12	2 0 0 0 3	5	17
Capt. Young, Co. H	2 3 3 2 2	12	2 0 0 3 0	5	17
Sergt. Meagher, Co. F	3 0 2 3 2	10	0 0 4 0 2	6	16
Private Gillespie, Co. B	3 3 3 0 3	12	0 3 0 0 0	3	15

The members of the Eighty-fourth followed the Eighth closely, the fourth contestant falling off but one point. The best scores are appended:

Name.	200 Yds.	Total.	500 Yds.	Total.	G'd total.
Orderly Sergt. Douglas	4 3 2 4 3	16	3 4 4 2 3	16	32
Col. Conkling	3 4 4 2 2	15	4 2 3 2 3	14	29
Lieut. Col. Beattie	2 4 3 3 3	15	4 2 3 2 2	13	28
Capt. Douglas, Co. K	3 4 3 3 4	17	2 0 4 3 2	11	28

Private W. C. Johnson, of Company H, won the subscription badge upon a score of fifty-nine out of a possible eighty points. It was expected that the result would be a tie between the latter and Private Ferris, but a well-timed "bull's eye" gave Johnson the advantage of one point, and he was accordingly declared the winner. The following is a list of the scores.

Name.	Yards.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Johnson, H.	200	4 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 4	28	
	500	4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4	31	59
Private Ferris, A.	200	3 3 2 4 3 3 2 2 2 3	27	
	500	3 2 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 3	31	58
Private Canfield, B.	200	2 3 2 3 3 3 3 4 3 2	28	
	500	4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 4	27	55
Private Roux, B.	200	3 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 2 2	28	
	500	0 3 3 0 2 3 4 4 3 4	26	54
Private Greve, I.	200	2 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 2 0	25	
	500	3 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2	29	54
Sergt. Barry, A.	200	2 2 0 4 3 2 3 2 3 3	24	
	500	4 2 2 4 0 2 4 2 3 4	27	51
Sergt. Freeman, E.	200	2 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3	26	
	500	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 0 3	25	51
Capt. Horstall, I.	200	3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 3	29	
	500	4 2 0 4 0 4 3 0 3 2	22	51
Lieut. Waydell, A.	200	2 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 4	28	
	500	3 2 2 2 0 4 3 0 3 0	20	48
Sergt. Murfey, B.	200	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 2 3	22	
	500	0 0 3 2 3 4 3 3 2 4	24	46
Sergt. Berrian, K.	200	3 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3	24	
	500	3 4 4 2 0 0 3 2 3 0	21	45
Sergt. Magner, F.	200	2 3 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 0	23	
	500	0 3 0 3 3 3 2 3 0 3	20	43

The "Bruce" medal, open only to members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club, was won by Private Stevenson, of Company E, upon a score of 42 out of a possible 56 points. As in the previous contest, the result was nearly a tie, as the shot of the winning contestant was a "centre," while Capt. Clark closed his score with two "bull's eyes." The scores were as follows:

	Yds.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Stevenson, Co. E	200	4 2 2 3 2 3 3	19	
	500	3 2 4 4 3 4 3	23	42
Capt. Clark, Co. E	200	3 2 3 2 3 4 4	21	
	500	4 0 2 4 4 2 4	20	41
Sergt. Edmundstone, Co. A	200	3 0 2 3 4 3 2	17	
	500	3 2 3 3 4 3 4	22	39
Private Pyle, Co. I	200	2 2 2 2 3 2 3	16	
	500	3 3 2 2 4 3 4	21	37
Capt. Ross, Co. D	200	2 2 0 3 3 3 2	15	
	500	3 4 4 3 2 2 3	21	36
Sergt. Irwin, Co. D	200	3 0 3 2 3 2 2	15	
	500	4 0 3 3 4 4 3	21	36
Sergt. Vannett, Co. B	200	3 2 2 4 2 2 2	17	
	500	4 4 3 2 0 4 2	19	36
Capt. Lindsay, Co. B	200	2 3 3 2 3 2 2	17	
	500	4 3 4 2 0 2 2	17	34
Private Duke, Co. E	200	3 4 2 3 3 3 2	20	
	500	3 0 0 0 4 4 3	14	34
Sergt. Melville, Co. D	200	2 3 2 2 0 2 3	14	
	500	3 3 0 3 0 3 4	16	30
Private More, Co. C	200	2 2 4 3 2 3 3	19	
	500	3 3 3 0 0 0 2	11	30
Lieut. Addison, Co. A	200	2 2 2 2 3 3 2	16	
	500	0 4 0 0 4 2 3	13	29

The "team" of the Twelfth Regiment did not shoot as well as usual, the reason for which is not clear, as there was scarcely any wind perceptible, and the weather was not excessively warm. Nearly all of the "crack" shots were present, including Adjt. Murphy, who has been rusticating in the Adirondacks, and has therefore slightly fallen off in his shooting. The following is a list of the scores:

Name.	200 Yds.	Total.	500 Yds.	Total.	G'd total.
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. D	3 3 3 2 2	13	4 4 4 3 2	17	30
Adjt. Murphy	4 3 2 3 2	14	3 2 3 3 4	15	29
Private Doerle, Co. E	2 2 3 3 3	13	2 3 3 4 3	15	28
Private Moran, Co. G	3 3 3 2 3	14	4 2 3 0 4	13	27
Private Dolan, Co. D	2 2 3 2 3	12	3 4 3 0 3	13	25
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D	2 3 3 3 2	13	0 3 4 2 3	12	25
Private Carson, Co. D	2 2 2 4 2	12	2 3 2 3 2	12	24
Sergt. Cudlipp, Co. G	3 3 3 3 4	16	0 3 3 3 0	8	24
Capt. Van Rensselaer, Co. E	3 0 3 4 2	13	2 2 2 0 4	10	23
Private Gault, Co. E	2 3 3 4 2	14	2 0 3 0 3	8	22
Sergt. J. H. Wood, Co. D	2 2 2 3 3	11	3 2 0 2 2	9	20
Private Farrell, Co. D	2 3 3 4 2	14	0 2 0 4 0	6	20

THE CANADIAN RIFLE MATCHES.

THEIR CLOSE ON SATURDAY—THE RESULTS—THE PRIZES WON BY LIEUT. FULTON, OF NEW-YORK.

The series of rifle matches under the direction of the Canadian Provincial Rifle Association, at Point St. Charles, came to a close on Saturday, after, in the opinion of the Montreal *Gazette*, five days of unsurpassed scoring in the history of rifle practice. The array of prizes was one of the most extensive ever offered in Canada. The *Gazette* says: "The great match of the last two days was the trial of strength between the small-bores and Sniders, for which innumerable contestants entered. The favorite small-bore rifle is at present the Metford. The Metford is an English rifle of the nicest possible construction, and admitting of the greatest precision of aim. The bullet is a peculiar one. On receiving the impact of the detonation it expands only within certain limits, pressing into the grooves of the rifle only at its hind part, and with just sufficient force to fill them, after which no further pressure is exerted laterally, and the bullet slips out with the least possible friction. The barrel of the rifle is also balanced with great nicety, and the trajectory of the ball fired from it is not so great as in the case of the Snider. These are great advantages in target practice, but the weapon is too delicate for use in actual war. The shooting with this rifle was very fine, but the highest score was made by Lieut. H. Fulton, A. R. C., of New-York, who with a Remington attained the highest possible number of points—28. As this implies a bull's eye at every round, seven times in succession, some idea of the precision of the last few days' practice at Point St. Charles may be gathered from the score recorded below. Prizes were also carried off with the Rigby and the Sharpe rifles, while the Snider did wonderful execution. The following is the score:

The Strangers' Stakes.—Open to all comers; rifles optional; small bores to fire at 800 yards; Sniders at 500 yards; seven rounds. Twenty prizes were offered, of which the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth, for $50, $25, $20, $15, and $10, were won by Lieut. H. Fulton, A. R. C., N. Y.; A. V. Canfield, A. R. C.; W. Cruit, R. C.; Sergt. Omand, Thirteenth Battalion, and Private Disher, V. R. C., who scored, respectively, the first 28, the others 26 points. The ten prizes of $5 each were carried off by Sergt. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion; Ensign Goohue, Fifty-eighth Battalion; Lieut. Whitman, Sixtieth Battalion; Major Cotton, A. B. T.; Private D. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion; A. S. Fairfield, A. R. C.; Ensign Trihey, G. T. R.; Major Fraser, M. G. A.; J. Stenhouse, M. R. C., and G. O. Goohue, whose respective scores were 26, 26, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 24, 24, 24. The five prizes of $4 each were taken by Mr. Bell, T. R. C.; Col. Lamontagne; Private McLeod, P. W. B.; Quartermaster Cleveland, and Private Mills, who scored, respectively, the first three 24, and the last two 23 points.

The Ladies' Cup.—Open to all; rifles optional; 500 and 600 yards for Sniders, 800 and 900 yards for small bores; seven rounds. The first prize, consisting of a cup of the value of $40, or money, at winner's option, was won by Mr. Bell, T. R. C., who scored 55 points out of a possible 56, with the Rigby rifle. The second prize, $30, was won by Lieut. H. Fulton, A. R. C., N. Y., who scored 54 points with the Remington rifle. The third, fourth, and fifth prizes were won by Mr. Hill, M. R. C.; Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, and Capt. Thomas, of the Fifty-fourth Battalion, who fired with the Metford rifle (small bore) and scored respectively, the first 52; the others 51 points. The five prizes of $7 each were taken by Lieut. Whitman, Sixtieth Battalion; Sergeant Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion; Ensign Adams, Thirteenth Battalion; Lieut. Harris, O. G. A., and Mr. Stenhouse, M. R. C., who all fired with the Metford, scoring respectfully 51, 51, 50, 49, 49. The next five prizes of $5 each were won by private D. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion; Private Murison, Thirteenth Battalion; Private Shaw, Fifty-fourth Battalion; Col. Gilderaleeve, A. R. C.; and Private T. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion, scoring respectively, the first three 48, and the two last, 47 points. The rifle used by these competitors was the Metford, except in the case of Private Shaw, who used a Sharpe rifle. The last five prizes of $4 each offered in this match were taken by Sergt. Saucier, Eighteenth Battalion; Sergt. Cruit, T. R. C.; Mr. Hilton, V. R. C.; Sergt. Omand, Thirteenth Battalion, and Private Disher, Thirteenth Battalion, who scored respectively, 47, 47, 46, 46, 45. They all fired with the Metford.

The last contest of the tournament was the small bore championship, open to all; rifles, any; range, 1,000 yards; fifteen rounds. Fifteen prizes were offered. The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth prizes were won by Sergt. Saucier, Eighteenth Battalion, Private D. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion, Mr. Bell, T. R. C., Lieut. Whitman, Sixtieth Battalion, and Lieut. Harris, O. G. A., who scored 49, 48, 47, 45, and 44. The other prizes of $10 and $5 each were won by Capt. Thomas, Fifty-fourth Battalion, Ensign Adams, Thirteenth Battalion, Mr. Cruit, T. R. C., Capt. Boyd, Fifty-fourth Battalion, Private Murison, Thirteenth Battalion, Private Hilton, V. R. C., Lieut. Fulton, A. R. A., N. Y., Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, Mr. Stenhouse, M. R. C., who scored respectively 43, 43, 42, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37.

Aggregate Prizes.—A first prize of $30 for the best aggregate score with Sniders, was won by Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, score 169; a second prize of $20 for next highest went to Sergt. Hawkins, Eighth Battalion.

A first prize of $30 for highest aggregate score made with small bores was awarded to Mr. Bell, of the Toronto Rifle Club, and a second prize of $20 for the next highest to Mr. D. Mitchell, of Hamilton.

With the presentation of these prizes for aggregate scores the sixth annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association terminated."

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

EX-GOV. JEWELL EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN THE NEW STEAMER BOTHNIA.

Postmaster General Jewell, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, and late United States Minister to Russia, is a passenger on the new Cunard steamer Bothnia. The arrival of the steamer was expected at any hour yesterday, and all day long a revenue cutter was held at Pier No. 1 East River to convey the friends of the Ex-Governor to the incoming steamer. At 4 P. M., although the Bothnia was not signaled, the cutter steamed down the bay, having on board the Jewell Reception Committee, composed of the members of his staff when he controlled the destinies of the Nutmeg State; Hon. T. C. Acton, Surveyor Sharpe, the brother of the new Postmaster General, about fifteen Custom-house officials, and a few invited guests. Just before the steamer left, about two wagon-loads of water-melons, crates of fruit, cakes of ice, and several mysterious looking packages, (probably containing sandwiches,) were placed on board. The cutter ran alongside of the steamer Grant, in the Upper Bay, and the Reception Committee embarked thereon for an all-night cruise outside of Sandy Hook to wait for their expected guest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOTHNIA.

The following description of the new steamship on which Ex-Gov. Jewell is expected to arrive, is taken from a Liverpool paper of recent date: "The Bothnia is a bark-rigged vessel, built and engined by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson. The Bothnia is the largest ship belonging to this matchless fleet of transatlantic steamers, whose achievements in safe, steady, and rapid voyages, has obtained for the company the highest position in the maritime history of the country, and have been of no small assistance in establishing for Liverpool the glory of being the first commercial port in the world. She is of very elegant form, and measures in length, keel, and forerake, 425 feet; in width of beam she is 42 feet 6 inches; and in depth of hold is 36 feet, with a gross tonnage of 4,535 tons, or 2,924 tons registered measurement. Her masts are tall and beautifully proportioned, and in general form she presents the appearance of great buoyancy and elegance, and by even the most uncompromising of nautical critics the Bothnia is allowed to be a splendid specimen of marine architecture. As has been usual with the Cunard Company, in the construction of this steamer everything which extensive experience, careful consideration, and ungrudging expenditure could secure to insure to the vessel strength, stability, and buoyancy has been unhesitatingly applied, and also to obtain speed combined with comfort to all on board. Her general framing is of extra strength, and both at her bow and her stern she is fitted with strong diagonal supports to ensure safety in case of accidental collision, or in contact with ice, against either of which contingencies the most careful precautions are inculcated in the sailing directions of the company, and probably still more by the skill and judgment of an able and experienced commander, assisted by highly qualified officers, and a crew of 150 all told.

It is principally as a passenger ship that the Bothnia commands special consideration, and in this relation she is entitled to more than ordinary attention. Her passenger accommodation is of the highest character and of great extent, she having ample accommodation for 300 first-class passengers. All of the sleeping apartments are light and roomy, and are thoroughly provided with regulated ventilation; all of them are also most comfortably—indeed, luxuriously, furnished.

The dining-saloon is a really elegant—indeed, superb—apartment. It is furnished with four ranges of tables, placed longitudinally throughout the entire length of the saloon, and these are competent to dine 300 guests at once.

The saloon itself is situated nearly amidships, and immediately abaft the engine-room, from which, however, it is separated by the steward's pantry. The ceiling is tastefully divided into panels stretching from side to side of the ship, and by their enrichments of delicate gold moldings contributing materially to the general elegance of the saloon. The side walls are divided into twenty-four compartments, ten of which on each side contain side lights, and ten others on the two end are decorated by highly-artistic pictorial representations of the seasons, as there are illustrated by native birds and wild flowers. The panels are divided from each other by engaged ebony columns fluted in gold, and terminating in rich gold foliated capitals, supporting a massive carved gold cornice. The framing of the panels consists of very tastefully arranged inlays of bird's eye maple, of two tints, elaborately polished, and enriched by gold moldings. A large cupola lantern-light rises from the central portion of the ceiling to a considerable height, supported on two ranges of ebony gold-fluted columns, similar in character to the engaged columns on the side walls. The cupola is delicately yet richly adorned by gold moldings and ornamental devices executed on a tenderly-tinted ground. The saloon is gorgeously furnished and richly upholstered, the general effect being heightened by large and handsome mirrors at each end, and well lighted.

A novel but gratifying arrangement has been made in this magnificent steam-ship, by which the spar-deck is apportioned as a promenade. This deck, which stretches from stem to stern of the vessel, without break, constitutes a charming as well as a convenient lounge. More effectually to carry out this desirable object, a further new arrangement has been devised, which consists in having the ship's boats fixed on skids, with wide galleries so much above the spar-deck as to afford plenty of head-room for passengers. Several advantages are understood to arise from the adoption of this arrangement, conspicuous among which is the fact that the boats are placed so high above the water as to escape the risk of injury from shipping seas. They are also more immediately under control of the davits, and can be at once lowered over the side into the water, in case of emergency, with greatly less danger of being stove. These are advantages of great value as the arrangement, besides affording a spacious promenade for passengers, also affords additional facilities in working the ship.

Above the spar-deck several houses on deck have been constructed. These consist, as it may be said, of a superbly fitted up ladies' cabin or boudoir, entirely devoted to the accommodation of lady passengers. It is luxuriously furnished, and is in all respects a charming place of resort, especially so in fine weather. It is of large dimensions, and very effectively lighted. This, it should be remarked, is in addition to a large and commodious ladies' cabin situated on the spar deck, and in close contiguity to the saloon, which is a handsome and elegantly-furnished apartment, very tastefully ornamented. At a short distance from the ladies' upper cabin is the entrance to a handsome and commodious smoking-room of large dimensions. This also is a most enticing snuggery, fully equipped with all the requisites for securing personal comfort. It is well lighted and ventilated. It is also proper to state that the cooking galleys for passengers, as well as for the crew, are in deck-houses above the spar-deck, so that all culinary heat and aroma is effectually prevented from entering the saloon or state-rooms, thus contributing greatly to the comfort of passengers.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ROBBED.

On Monday night the residence of John H. Fowler, in West Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was entered by burglars and robbed of $200 in money, a revolver, and a quantity of clothing. The family of Mr. Fowler are absent from the City, and the burglars succeeded in gaining an entrance to the house by forcing off the grating over the coal-vault. Although Mr. Fowler was sleeping in the house at the time, the thieves ransacked the premises and made off with their booty without having attracted his attention. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained by the Police.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9 563 64; from collection of assessments and interest, $9.896 92; from market rents and fees, $736 15; from water rents, $1,881 55; from licenses, Mayor's office, $85 75; from fees and fines, District Courts, $35 50—total, $22,299 51.

FREIGHT FOR SPANISH PORTS.

It is stated that the Spanish Consul claims as a fee, forty cents per package on all packages shipped for Spanish ports, and it is further said to be the result of recent instructions from the Spanish Government. The claim is considered by the merchants and ship-owners trading with the Spanish ports as a very grave oppression. In illustration of its injustice it is mentioned that in the matter of petroleum, in cases, the charge has been increased under this Consulate claim from twenty-five to forty cents per case, and that the shipment of Florida waters, at fifteen cents per box, has become subject to the same charge of forty cents per box.

THE STOLEN BOY.

A PITTSBURG STORY OF THE PURSUIT.

WHERE CHARLIE ROSS, ACCORDING TO THIS STATEMENT, WAS TAKEN, AND WHY HIS CAPTORS NOW WISH TO GET RID OF HIM.

A long story of the "close pursuit and probable early arrest" of the abductors of Charlie Brewster Ross, of Philadelphia, is given by the Pittsburg *Gazette* of Monday, on the authority, as it claims, of a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the case, and who could have no object in telling anything but the truth. The statement, which is here reproduced, should, perhaps, be received with several grains of allowance. It reads:

"The gentleman who called upon us on Friday is Mr. H. C. Carter. At his request for a detective to assist him in making the arrest, County Detective Peter Dressler was sent for. He came down, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Carter for two hours. In order that he might not be imposed on, he brought into requisition all of his detective ability, and asked all the questions imaginable, to each and every one of which a satisfactory reply was given. When done, Mr. Carter, in order to further convince Mr. Dressler that he was in earnest, and telling the truth, offered to go before a Magistrate, and swear to the statement he had made. Mr Dressler, however, confirmed his belief in the story by leaving at noon with Mr. Carter for New-York, where the dénouement of this great abduction case will likely take place.

The kidnapping, it will be remembered, occurred on the 1st of July, and on the 3d of the same month, only two days after, Mr. Carter struck the trail of those who did the deed. If he had willed it so the child could now be in his possession, for he has not only seen and talked to it, but to those who have it in custody, and knows under just what circumstances the crime was committed. Charlie Ross was kept in Germantown five days after he was stolen. Mr. Carter says he has been well treated, and is in the hands of friends. From Germantown the parties, followed by the detective, went to Allentown, Penn., and then to Mauch Chunk. From the latter place they crossed to the western part of the State and struck the Monongahela Valley a considerable distance above Pittsburg. The trail led down this valley, those in charge of the boy being sharp enough to avoid this city, and was followed by Mr. Carter through Ohio and out to Chicago. From Chicago to Rockford, Ill., the party went, and finally crossing the Mississippi River, brought up at Burlington, Iowa. Five miles from Burlington, in a secluded nook, the kidnappers took up their quarters, doubtless thinking themselves secure from outside interference, and there Mr. Carter found them. Not disturbing them, however, he made two trips from the West to Philadelphia. He placed himself in communication with Mr. Ross and told him he could produce his child. He was informed that if he would attend to his own business he would give a great deal more satisfaction, as the parents of the boy were not uneasy either as to his whereabouts or his condition.

Returning to Burlington, Mr. Carter visited the house in which Charles Ross was concealed, and found him there in company with a man and two women. The part of his person exposed to view was dyed an olive color, and on the mantel was sitting the bottle containing the preparation with which the discoloration was made. It bore the imprint of Scheneck's drug store, Philadelphia. Mr. Carter talked to the lad as well as to those who had him in custody. The man said that he wanted to get rid of the boy; that he wanted the money that was to be paid to him, and was tired of being buffeted around. On the same day, Mr. Carter went to the Marshal of Burlington, and requested his aid in arresting the entire party. He says he could have taken Charley Ross, but wanted to 'bag' all the game. The Marshal refused to believe the story, and declined to render any assistance whatever. On the following day the abductors had left, but, while in communication with them, Mr. Carter had managed to 'get in' with them to a certain degree, and learned in a large measure their future plans, knew their destination when they left the vicinity of Burlington, and also learned that while there two suits of little girls' wearing apparel had been sent to Charley Ross from Philadelphia.

On Friday morning the kidnappers passed through this city on their way to New-York, and one train behind them came Mr. Carter, whose movements in this city are already known. While in the *Gazette* office he minutely described the house in which the abductors were to place the child on their arrival in New-York. He named the two streets at the intersection of which it is located, and also described the character and general appearance of the building, and how many entrances it has, &c. He claims to be in no wise uneasy about the boy, and says that those who have him are perfectly well aware that he is on their trail. That Charlie is well treated, and even if he does not turn him up himself, that the boy will be given to his parents in a very short time, as the man who has him is very anxious to get rid of him, and clear the country in order to escape punishment.

But here is one of the strangest parts of this singular affair. Mr. Carter said that the plan to transfer Charley Ross to his parents was to be carried out in New-York City on Saturday last before the steamer sailed for Europe. In this Mr. Carter had no part, and it was his aim to frustrate it. The parties who have the boy reside in New-York, and two of them propose to leave the country, having become frightened at the great excitement the villainous transaction has created everywhere, and the prospect of the undoubtedly severe punishment that will follow the arrest of those who committed the deed. The man was to be paid a certain sum, a few hundred dollars, for kidnapping the boy. He has not received it yet, and is dissatisfied, alleging that the agreement provided for its payment some time ago. He was to take the boy in a carriage to the dock in New-York, on Saturday forenoon last, and while there, apparently waiting transfer to the ship, a man from Philadelphia was to appear upon the scene and claim the lad. The man who had the boy was not only to turn him over, but was also to give the man a receipt stating that he had received $20,000 for making the transfer, when, in fact, he was to receive nothing at all unless the mere pittance he paid for the kidnapping. The man and woman were to take the steamer for Europe, while the other fellow, with Charley Ross in his custody, was to return to Philadelphia, exhibit the receipt, and, claiming that he had paid $20,000 for the boy, demanded that the reward of the same amount offered by Mayor Stokely should be given to him. As he would be the only one to produce the boy it would be only natural to suppose that he would get the money. A division was then to be made, and Mr. Carter named who were to get part of the proceeds, but we prefer not to mention names. Such was the plan arranged for Saturday forenoon at the New-York pier, and Mr. Carter hoped to be able to arrive there in company with Mr. Dressler in time on Saturday morning to arrest the parties in the house before leaving it to go to the dock.

The fact that nothing has been heard from Mr. Carter or Mr. Dressler since they left here, when news was expected on Saturday, does not at all disprove the truth of the statement made by Mr. Carter. The parties who have the boy may have been met in New-York by interested persons and a change of programme agreed upon that will result in the postponement for a short time of the European trip. Of this, however, Mr. Carter is certain, that Charlie Ross will not be much longer kept from his home, and that if he does not effect the restoration himself, which is not desired by certain parties, the lad will be turned over as the result of a prearranged plan of others. Of Mr. Carter's opinion regarding the part played by particular ones in this kidnapping affair we refrain from saying anything, feeling that in all probability the minute details will be made public ere the days have lengthened into weeks. Mr. Carter has in his possession letters from Mr. Ross relative to the matter. He also claims that every effort has been made to induce him to give up the pursuit. He started on the trail with his own opinion as to how the kidnapping was brought about, and in all his wanderings he has acted on that belief. As we stated on Saturday, his reason for securing a Pittsburg detective is that he feared being sold out by New-York and Philadelphia officers and desired assistance from one whom he could trust. At this writing Mr. Dressler has not returned, which he would most probably have done, had there been any foundation for the belief held by a few that there is no truth in the story as stated above. This is the first time the facts have been related and the narration will doubtless have the effect of confirming the opinion of many that they are true, and also that the abductors are not in Philadelphia and have not been for some time."

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.

On Saturday Thomas H. Neil, who carries on the business of a cigar dealer on Atlantic avenue, East New-York, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Wolfort, charged with obtaining money from a certian conductor on the Broadway Railroad by falsely representing himself to be a detective or "spotter" in the employ of the company. He pleaded not guilty, and time was allowed him to prove that his plea was well-founded. Meantime, however, it was discovered that specific charges could be preferred by one of the conductors who had been approached by the accused, and who had, as alleged, paid the sum of $2 on representations made by Neil that he was in the employ of the Broadway Railroad Company. He feared that Neil's representations might be true, and that if he did not comply with his extortionate demand he would be made to suffer by an overcount of passengers riding upon his car. Accordingly the conductor called upon the supposed "spotter" at his place of business in Atlantic avenue, East New-York, and paid him the sum of $2. Neil was, in consequence, held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of John H. Platt, assignee in bankruptcy of Simeon Lelan dand others, bankrupts, in regard to the application to have the payment of some $500 made by them to Wm. A. Harding returned, on the ground that such payment was fraudulent, Judge Blatchford has just given the following decision:

In this case I am unable to find, from the evidence, that there existed on the part of the bankrupts, at the time they made to the defendant the payment which is called in question, any view or intent to give him a preference. It cannot be said to have been made out of the usual and ordinary course of their business. It was made under the pressure of legal proceedings commenced, and was made a month before the petition was filed on which the adjudication of bankruptcy was made. It was made in the course of an honest struggle by the bankrupts to pay their debts and continue their business. The view to be taken of transactions of this character is much modified by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Wilson vs. Bank of St. Paul. The bill must be dismissed, but, in view of the state of the decisions when the suit was brought, it was proper to have brought it, and the dismissal will be without costs to the defendants.

NEW ABATTOIR AT OAK CLIFF, N. J.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING—ITS FACILITIES FOR SLAUGHTERING PURPOSES.

The new abattoir, for some months past under process of construction at Oak Cliff Station, two miles above Weehawken, N. J., bids fair, when completed, to be one of the best of its class in the Metropolis or vicinity. Its owners and builders are the New-York and New-Jersey Provision Dealers' Association, of which Archibald Baxter is President, H. Lockett Vice President, and Albert S. Rowe Secretary and Treasurer. The main building fronts on the North River, and is 260 feet long by 105 feet broad, and 40 feet in height, and will be used principally for the slaughter of hogs. Piles have been driven into the bed of the river for a foundation, and upon these the first floor of the structure is laid. The lower story is eleven feet high in the clear, the heavy floor above being supported by ten-inch posts distributed to the right and left at intervals of fifteen feet each. Here the hogs are to hang when butchered. A well-contrived system of wheels and pulleys running upon innumerable crossbeams, reduces the amount of labor required to the lowest minimum. In the second story the animals will be slaughtered by the improved process now in use at the Fortieth street abattoirs in this City. In the centre of this floor are six upright tanks of iron, 14 feet high by 6 in diameter. These are to be employed in trying out the lard which will be collected in three large horizontal tanks or "coolers" near by, each of a capacity of not less than 450 cubic feet. The ventilation here is as perfect as in the nature of things can be, the slaughtering-room being nineteen feet high, and surrounded with windows and large doors. By simply throwing open these, the apartment is left on three sides with only a roof supported by posts, thus making the supply of fresh air in the warmest weather as ample as could be desired. In addition, the roof of the building is further supplied with a glass skylight, fifteen feet wide and 5 feet high, running its length, thus giving light to the interior from above as well as from the sides. The floor between the slaughtering and storage rooms is of unusual strength and thickness, both felt and tar being used in the centre to prevent shrinkage, this last arising from the wet condition which the floor of the slaughtering compartment is always in. Running between the main building and the hog-house, a distance of 250 feet, will be erected two covered ways through which the animals will be driven from their pens to the slaughter-house, and butchered immediately on entering. The slaughtering capacity of the establishment when completed will be about fifty car-loads, or 5,000 hogs per day. At the upper end of the main building, and on the first floor, an additional compartment 105 feet by 75 is to be fitted up as a slaughtering compartment for beef cattle. The floor here is constructed of the strongest material and thoroughly calked. Along the upper end of the room are ranged fourteen stalls, each capable of holding sixteen beeves. Two hundred cattle per day can be killed and dressed in this room. On a large frame work, above the floor, will be arranged the drums and pulleys by which the animals are hauled up, until clear of the floor, and then butchered. Just below the abattoir, and situated on both sides of the railway track are the pens of the National Stock Yard Company, by which the cattle are to be received from the cars, and held until required by the association owning the abattoir. This last is properly the result of a movement among the pork-packers to participate in the large profits which the proprietors of the up-town abattoirs have so long been reaping at the expense of the smaller dealers. By the new association the entire business of buying, shipping, slaughtering, and packing will be combined under one management.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY DIFFICULTY.

For several years past a difficulty has existed between Isaiah F. Loy and Thomas Holden, two carpenters residing in White Plains, in regard to the position of a fence separating their respective lots. On Monday, about noon, the parties met and had a serious altercation, which resulted in a rough-and-tumble fight, and it would be difficult to decide which came off the victor. At all events, Loy felt dissatisfied with the termination of the affray, and on seeing Holden in the street again, about 6 o'clock on Monday evening, he drew a pistol which he had provided himself with, and fired at Holden, but fortunately failed to hurt him. Loy became alarmed at his own recklessness and fled. Justice Ferris issued a warrant for the arrest of Loy, and placed it in the hands of Constable Barns. The affair created quite a sensation in the village of White Plains.

THE MALEY INQUEST.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Ellen Maley, who died at Park Hospital on the 2d of July from pneumonia. The deceased died at the Park Hospital, but where she was brought from could not be ascertained. James Burgh, of No. 28 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, was sworn, and testified that on the 1st of July he saw a woman taken out of the water at the Catharine Ferry who was said to have walked off the bridge, there being no boat in at the time. The witness could not say whether the woman was under the influence of liquor or not, nor did he know if the deceased is the same woman. She was taken out of the water by a bridgeman named Gibbs, who was since drowned. The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia following immersion.

THE WRECKED STEAMER ALSATIA.

The latest news from the wrecked steamer Alsatia, of the New-York and San Domingo Line, was received last evening. The Alsatia was nearing Port au Platte about 2 A. M. on the date previously reported, when the Captain, as he says, was deceived by a light on a man-of-war, taking it for the light on the fort. He steered westward of the harbor and grounded on a coral reef, near shore. All the passengers and crew were saved. The cargo, consisting of 4,000 bags of coffee, was landed. On the 10th inst., when the steamer Ashland left for this port, steam pumps were expected from St. Thomas, the pumps on hand proving useless. The steamer was built of iron, with three compartments, and will not prove a total loss. All of the machinery will be saved.

BROOKLYN FINANCES.

City Treasurer Cunningham yesterday submitted the following financial statement for the past week:

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1874.

Balance on hand Aug. 8	$776,256 26
Receipts during the week	61,533 28
Total	$837,789 54
Warrants paid	67.179 50
Balance on hand	$770,710 04
Deposited as follows:	
Brooklyn Bank	$59,529 03
City Bank	61,956 58
Long Island	81,941 76
First National	89,090 22
Mechanics'	91,773 74
Nassau	97,716 40
Brooklyn Trust Company	93,665 55
Fulton	38,726 14
Mechanics' and Traders'	24,363 45
Manufacturers' National	52,333 14
Commercial	38,584 11
Atlantic	40,929 92
Total	$770,710 04

FREIGHT-CAR THIEVES ARRESTED.

Early yesterday morning, while Patrolman Atchison, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on duty at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, he noticed that the lock had been broken off from the door of one of the through freight cars, which was filled with valuable merchandise, and had been brought up from the depot at St. John Park on the previous evening. Procuring assistance, he entered the car and found there Thomas Ward and George Smith, two young thieves, who had evidently boarded the car with the intention of robbing it after it had left the depot. The prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed to prison.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN SAILORS.

A number of Italian sailors belonging to the brig Guiglemo, lying at Hunter's Point, having finished a carouse in Water street, crossed over the river by the Roosevelt Ferry at 12 o'clock yesterday morning. They were all drunk. At the corner of First and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn, a quarrel sprang up, and Guiseppe Mundaro, one of the men, stabbed Joseph David in the back with a sheath-knife, inflicting a severe wound. David was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Mundaro was arrested, and yesterday committed to await the result of David's injuries, by Justice Elliott, before whom he was arraigned.

A STOLEN CASH-BOX.

Yesterday Frank Kratzer was arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a tin cash-box, containing two savings bank-books and $50, from Caroline Bessinger, of No. 531 Rose street, with whom he boarded. Mrs. Bessinger's suspicions were directed toward Kratzer as he occupied the room adjoining the one in which the cash-box was kept, and from the fact that he left the house without giving notice. She notified the Police, who arrested Kratzer, and found a railroad ticket for Louisville, Ky., and $24 in money on his person. He pleaded guilty, and Justice Wandell held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ICELAND.

THE MILLENARY FESTIVAL.

Correspondence London Daily News.

REYKJAVIK, Sunday, July 26, 1874.

At no period in the annals of Iceland has its capital shown so animated a look as to-day. Flags are flying from the mastheads of the representative schooners and frigates of the Northern nations—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Germany, here to honor the Icelanders with their presence at the Millenary Festival—and from the Government institutions and store-houses in the town. The programme to be placed before his Majesty, who is expected to arrive on the 30th from Copenhagen, shows that the descendants of the Vikings are not lacking in loyalty, but are ready, when occasion occurs, to accord to their Sovereign a hearty reception. It is anticipated that the first visit of the King will be to the "Geysers," for which purpose 200 horses have been retained for the royal visitor and his suite, and every Icelander prays in his heart that the Great Geyser may be moved not only to send forth low rumbling sounds, but a full stream of boiling water high up in the air. This occurs, according to the evidence of the farmer who dwells in the neighborhood of the hot springs, about twice a week, but failing the Great Geyser the wrath of Strokr, a neighboring hot spring a few yards distant may be invoked by turning into the boiling well half a load of turf. After a lapse of ten or twelve minutes a deep, gurgling, cavernous sound reaches the ears, and then Strokr, as if with the greatest possible indignation at being fed in such a manner, shoots forth his temporary burden to a height of seventy or eighty feet, along with a large volume of boiling fluid. This continues for fully ten minutes, the desultory spitting forth of water columns from the time of its commencement to its usually tolerably tranquil condition lasting some twenty-five or thirty minutes. Naturally the greatest volume of water comes with the first rush, and should the sun happen to be shining upon the water columns as they rise the effect is grand in the extreme.

From the Geysers the King will proceed to Thingvellir, where the ancient "Althing" (Parliament) used to be held, and there addresses will be presented by numerous deputations, not only by the officials representing the different towns in all parts of the island, but also from the various universities of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. About 10,000 people will be probably present. And, considering that the whole population musters not more than 70,000 souls, this may be regarded—especially when we remember there are no roads throughout the whole of the country, and all traveling has to be accomplished on horseback—as a great mark of loyal and national feeling. The assemblage meet on a barren plain, destitute of all domiciles, save one or two "baers" (farms) in the neighborhood, and a little church and parsonage, the former affording shelter, as far as they go, to travelers, who are glad to avail themselves of the accommodation, the alternative being to sleep in the open air, or to crowd into a room, called the "guest chamber," in the parson's house, where, in a tiny ante-room, there is a bed scarcely big enough for one. As traveling in Iceland cannot be made alone, the party usually consisting of four or five, with a guide and a boy to drive the pack of spare horses forward, these "guest chambers" are seldom resorted to when the more commodious floor of a church happens to be near. But the little church at Thingvellir has been retained for the King and his suite; and for the thousands who come thither to be present at the ceremonies to take place on this time-honored spot of the ancient Icelandic Parliaments, it appears highly problematical whether, unless tents are provided, a night covering can be obtained. To take tents, baggage, provisions, a horse to ride upon, and a spare horse, (by no means a luxury, but a sheer necessity, the distance being great as well as the chances of little "contretemps" on the road) represents no slight item of expenditure. It must be remembered that at night the horses have to be taken for pasture some distance, and as is usual let loose or insecurely "hobbled," so that in the morning it is by no means an uncommon thing to be detained three or four hours while a farmer's boy is sent to scour the country for the missing animal. When five or ten thousand horses in the evening are let loose on this pasture-land, perhaps a mile from the tent, the surprise of the traveler, who rises late, might equal that of the gentleman to whom the waiter at the evening party politely explains that "all the best hats have been gone this half-hour." The possible difference with regard to the horses might be that many of them had taken to "roaming," and there was not even a bad horse left. It is not easy to provide for mishaps in a country totally devoid of means of communication, and it is extremely difficult to extricate oneself when they occur. A tour through Iceland teaches the practice of patience in an extraordinary degree.

The King, after leaving Thingvellir, will return to Reykjavik. Two grand balls are to be given at the capital—one to the visitors, and the other to the natives of Reykjavik. No such occasion has ever been known for the study of the Icelandic people—their customs, manners, and costumes—as these millenary festivities. I have but just returned from an eight days' excursion to Thingvellir, Geyser, and Hecla, and have slept in churches four nights out of seven. Service appears to be held about every third Sunday in Summer. The parson meets the people outside, and consults them as to whether there are enough to make up a congregation. If they say "yes" he proceeds. The country in the interior is of the break-neck character. The farm-houses contain many creeping things, and the churches are the only respectable places wherein to lodge.

The Diana, the Danish mail steamer, which brought us hither, leaves to-morrow for Copenhagen, and touches at Granton, (Edinburgh.) The next steamer leaves here 5th September.

I post you a copy of the principal newspaper of Reykjavik. There are two. This one appears about every three weeks, and is edited by Matthias Jochmusson, the poet of Iceland, who has translated "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," and "Hamlet" into Icelandic. The first-named only has been published, because funds are scarce. It was printed by subscription. We must try and get him the means of printing "Hamlet."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MISS WYMAN.

Miss Jennie Wyman, who left her home on Friday evening last, and who was supposed to have eloped with a young man named Wm. G. Coleman, with whom she had been keeping company a short time, as reported in Sunday's TIMES, was found yesterday. It will be remembered that Mrs. Wyman, the mother of the young girl, who lives at No. 247 East Fifty-second street, reported the disappearance of her daughter to Inspector McDermott on Saturday evening last, and stated that Miss Wyman had visited a Mrs. McCarty at No. 144 East Twenty-eighth street on Friday evening in company with Coleman. They left the residence of Mrs. McCarty together, and since that time the girl had not been seen. Capt. Irving was notified of the matter, and yesterday received information that the missing girl and her companion were at the City Hotel, at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, where they had taken rooms on Friday night, and were registered as Wm. G. Cole and lady, of Washington. The couple were arrested by Detective Golden, of the Central Office, and brought to Police Headquarters. Coleman then claimed that he was married to the lady, but this Miss Wyman denied, and said that Coleman had seduced her under promise of marriage. Capt. Irving sent the couple before Justice Wandell at the Tombs Police Court.

CORONERS' CASES.

Hermann Wimmers was run over by a Third avenue car a short time ago, receiving severe injuries, which resulted in lockjaw. On Monday he was taken to the German Hospital at Fourth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, but died soon after.... Mary Jane McKenna, aged eleven years, died yesterday at No. 336 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, from injuries received by falling from [illegible] a short time ago....Gerochi Guisseppi, an [illegible] laborer, was instantly killed yesterday, while at work at Fourth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, by a derrick falling on him. The body was removed to the Morgue....It was reported to Coroner Croker yesterday that Matthew Lundy died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from a rupture of the bladder. The mother of the deceased says that he was kicked by a boy on the 2d of July, since which time he has complained of cramps. The boy was buried, but the Coroner will investigate....Adeline Bush, an infant, died yesterday without medical attendance.

FUNERAL OF OFFICER McGRATH.

The funeral of the late Officer Edward McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct, who was drowned at Coney Island on Saturday while attempting to save the life of a young lady, with whom he was in bathing, took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, in Mulberry street. The remains were inclosed in a rosewood casket, which was strewn with floral offerings from his comrades. At 1 o'clock a detachment of fifty men from the Sixth Precinct, under Capt. Kennedy, formed in full uniform in front of the house from which the funeral took place, and preceded the remains to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the burial services were performed by Rev. Father Quinn, V. G., assisted by Rev. Father McNamee. The remains were afterward conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

A HAPPY WAY TO PAY ONE'S DEBTS.

James D. Brown, of No. 75 West Fifty-second street was put under bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with larceny. The complainant, Mrs. Clara Furniss, residing at the St. Denis Hotel, states that she loaned Brown $3,000, receiving as security therefor a mortgage on some 730 acres of land which he owned in the State of Iowa. On the 10th of last April he called on her to pay up the mortgage claim, and had a paper drawn up for her to sign, the same being a full acknowledgement of the liquidation of [illegible]. Mrs. Furniss charges that Brown got hold of the mortgage and put it in his pocket, and then [illegible] to pay the claim which she had against [illegible] further examination into the whole case will [illegible] by Justice Morgan.

BLOCK ISLAND.

A RETREAT OF WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND—CHARACTER OF ITS INHABITANTS—ITS PRESENT INDUSTRIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-SHOREHAM TOWNSHIP,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 8, 1874.

Considering its extent in territory, being about nine miles long and four miles wide at its broadest part, and considering also the commercial importance of its fishing interests, there is probably no island on our coast about which so little is known among people generally as Block Island. Both its geography and its people are little understood. For years the idea has prevailed that the island, being so remote, has been chiefly distinguished for intermarriages, which have made its people scarcely above the average of first-class idiots, with no redeeming qualifications. There are altogether some 1,500 souls upon the island, and, as a class, the population is exceptionally industrious and frugal—traits of which necessity has been the mother. With a soil needing constant artificial fertilization to make it productive; with an ocean-bound coast, lashed with angry storms, and not a single harbor of refuge to insure absolute safety, there has been a dependence upon every source of life to maintain an existence here, and the culture of this dependence has produced in the men the real bronze of a native character that the sun and air have wrought upon their faces, and in the women something of the same hardy and striking disposition. They are a people of themselves in the most emphatic sense—a people free of provincial eccentricities, with a sparing education at best, and in most cases sublimely ignorant of the world's ways in books or society, and are largely reliant upon the traditions of the few square miles of territory they inhabit for knowledge and belief. They have certainly been slandered as to idiotic tendencies. There is no deterioration manifest comparatively between them and any people who have had no greater advantages; so far as ignorance lies at the bottom of their lives they are no worse off than other communities, but are better, from their isolation, which has kept them pure and free, while the ignorant classes on the mainland, having scope for development, run to pauperism and crime. The perfect sanity of the people is beyond question, and their faith is complete. Probably no community of like size can be found where there is such a wonderful prevalence of religious feeling. The denominational sect of this island is principally Free Will Baptist, with a small sprinkling of the Seven Day Baptists. Sundays are observed with a fidelity that shames the Puritan exactness of New-England. No boats go out from the island on Sunday, with two exceptions; these are two men who will sail on that day, but only because they observe Saturday as a day of rest and praise. Visitors, however, make no effort to secure the services of even these secular observers of the Sabbath, and really this recognition of the prevailing sentiment of the island is a testimony to the good works of the people that shows how even the most worldly minded will be almost unconsciously influenced by the moral sensibilities of a class whose intellectual standing is of no account to them. This religious feeling has taken deep root this year, and in such a manner that it is looked upon by the people themselves as a marvelous interposition of Divine Providence. In the Spring, during the temporary absence of the settled Pastor, the revival began from a meagrely-attended prayer-meeting, and grew to such proportions that the whole island was convulsed with its power, and the hardest sinners were brought to repentance. The clergyman returned to find his church throbbing with the great awakening, and discovered that he himself was far behind his flock in the zealous inspiration of his work. In a short time one hundred additions were made to the church by baptism. Meetings have since been kept up in regular order, and the "interest" seems to hold out. Among people constituted as these are, it may readily be imagined how emotional their religious demonstrations must be; yet out of all the excitement and the "good feelings" of the prayer-meetings, there is a quiet repose displayed in the plain conversation of the pious ones that is sweetly tender in its very simplicity, and lays hold of one's own faith with almost the force of argument itself.

Block Island was first discovered by Verazzano, who sailed under a commission from the King of France in 1524, and he described it in a letter to his King as being "in the form of a triangle; distant from the main land, three leagues; about the bigness of the Island of Rhodes; it was free of hills, covered with trees; well-peopled, for we saw fires along the coast; we gave to it the name of Claudia, after your Majesty's mother." But this name did not hold, nor did the name of Manisees, or the "Island of the Little God," which was given to it by the Indians. In 1614 a landing was made by Adrian Blok, a Dutch navigator, and from him came Block Island. In 1622 the Narragansett tribe of Indians took possession of the island, and they contested for its occupancy with the Pequots on many occasions, making it the scene of numerous sanguinary conflicts. In 1635 the Indians killed a Connecticut trader named Oldham, and to avenge his death an expedition of two hundred men was sent from the main land and destroyed nearly the whole of the small population, burning the wigwams, but sparing the women and children. Seventeen white settlers took the island by division in 1661, and were admitted a few years later as freeholders to the province of Rhode Island. Connecticut claimed the territory, but the King of England decided in favor of Rhode Island's jurisdiction, and it has since until now remained a part of that State, and is known as the township of New Shoreham. As early as 1670 the inhabitants petitioned the General Assembly to establish a harbor, and an effort was made to erect a pier, but it failed, and up to 1870 there was no refuge for boats in a storm. Vessels could not land, and the necessities of the people led them to the construction of the famous double-end boats, modeled after a whale-boat—sitting deep in the water and carrying the so-called mutton-leg sail. These boats were fastened in a small forest of stakes driven in the beach, and, being sharp at both ends, would play between the stakes without receiving damage. In almost all weather the Block Island fishermen could safely ride the storm, and whether it be a fact or not that one boat of all the fleets owned here has been lost, such at least is the tradition—only one. They are open boats, with no deck, the largest carrying ten or twelve tons. The necessity of a suitable harbor was being constantly felt by navigators and others. The amount of property stranded on the island from 1854 to 1868, as obtained by official reports, was valued at $378,050. The first action taken toward securing Government attention and aid was by the Rhode Island Legislature in 1868, through the efforts of Hon. Nicholas Ball, Senator, representing the interests of the island. Then the support of Chambers of Commerce was solicited, and the New-York Chamber took very active and persistent measures, by petitions to Congress and otherwise, and finally a report, covering the whole subject, was secured by the War Department from a Board of Engineers, whose estimates were as follows: For a harbor for general purposes, $2,915,016; for local purposes, two plans, $553,798 and $372,000. In 1870 work was begun on the east side of the island, Congress having made an appropriation of $30,000. The next year $75,000 was appropriated, and in 1872 an addition of $50,000, and the last Congress added $20,000, making $175,000 so far. There is now one vessel engaged with a diver in blasting and removing stone from the bottom of the harbor and placing them on the pier which extends already far enough to afford an excellent landing place within the harbor, alongside of a substantially constructed wharf. Only a portion of the pier has been properly cemented and put in complete break-water shape. For the perfect security of vessels a temporary basin has been constructed, three hundred feet square and sixteen feet deep, in which carrying craft find good accommodations for landing. Eventually, with the whole work completed, the harbor will be one of the best artificial ones in the United States. Now there is security and comfort, and Block Island is forever accessible in all weather. Saying nothing of this provision as a matter of coast defense in time of war, the advantages as a harbor of refuge to the merchant marine are of the highest importance, especially in view of the fact that the improvements at Hell Gate will in time invite that approach to New-York. At least two hundred vessels a day pass within ten or twenty miles of this portion of the island. Heretofore vessels encountering a northerly storm while approaching the coast, and not being able to make Narragansett Bay, have been obliged either to put to sea again or run to the Capes of Delaware for shelter. The delay, often attended with loss of lives and cargo and all the wear and tear of vessels, makes a considerable item, and it was the testimony of competent seafaring men, when the breakwater movement was agitated, that its construction would prove a saving to the merchant marine alone of from $100,000 to $500,000 annually. Already there is a light-house at the north end of the island, and at the other extreme there is a fog-whistle, and a light is also going up under a Government appropriation of $75,000. So that the island bids fair to become what it long ago should have been—a blessing to navigation.

While the fishing interests of Block Island are of considerable magnitude, its agricultural products are valuable. Farming and fishing are all in all here, of course. It is estimated that the agricultural products amount to about $290,000 a year, and the product of fish caught about $60,000. The cod fisheries alone amount to about $25,000. There are exported yearly 25,000 quintals of dried cod, 200 tons of fresh blue fish, 50 tons of fresh cod, 20 tons of eels, 2,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of onions, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 tons of poultry, 6 tons of wool, 25 tons of sand, 2,000 tons of paving and cobble stones, 250 head of cattle and horses, 1,000 head of sheep, 1,000 head of swine, 1,000 barrels of Irish moss, and 40,000 dozen eggs. The imports amount to about $150,000 annually.

The topography of the island must be unlike any other spot on earth. All over it is a succession of hills and mounds, so grouped and distributed, and so numerous that the stranger wandering about is puzzled to get correct bearings of distances, and to ascertain his own whereabouts, for no single elevation, with one exception only, gives a view of the entire territory, and none covers an outlook to any extent. There is but one main road reaching from either extremity, and that curls and twists about with such annoying irregularity that only the consciousness of its termini gives the traveler a sense of its usefulness. With this thoroughfare are connected divergent roads, which lead to farm houses and lots, and are obstructed by gates and bars; though these have more a private than a public dignity, yet visitors use them freely and hear no complaints. The farms are cut up into small lots, and are webbed with stone walls, which are systematically built and all well maintained. A fence of rails may occasionally be seen, but they are very rare. There is no timber here for mechanical purposes. It is a treeless isle, beyond a few here and there standing about some of the houses. The dwellings have a neat and pleasant appearance, and the out-buildings are kept in good order. There is an air of thrift, at least of neatness, about these homes. In no single instance does a dilapidated house form an exception. Paint and whitewash are freely used by the natives. And as with the houses, so of all the land surrounding; there is evidence of industry in growing crops, large families of poultry, herds of sheep, &c., and the crops, corn especially, look well. Here and there, at frequent intervals, are fresh-water ponds—hundreds of them altogether—some of them only fit for stock watering purposes, others sizeable enough for boats, and many filled with blooming lilies. One, which is known as the "salt-water pond," though it is now fresh, owing to the filling in by the wash of the ocean, is a beautiful sheet of water more than two miles long and over a mile wide, and deep enough and large enough to almost float the navy of England, being from sixty to 100 feet deep. Formerly this pond contained oysters of the finest quality, but the conversion of the water from salt to fresh ruined their habitation, and it is a pity. There is excellent perch fishing to be found here, fish of this species weighing several pounds a piece being caught. One may stand on the beach and throw his line into shoal water and haul in in a short time all he can carry.

As a place of Summer resort Block Island is destined to become a favorite. For many years it has been annually visited by a few choice spirits who early discovered its advantages, and they are now mourning over the fact that the exclusiveness of the place is gone. It is to lose its primitive attractions to them in a measure, because as crowds and fashion come a change will be inevitable. But the charms of the place will remain, nevertheless. There may be a new development of character among the islanders in consequence of the extra friction which society will have upon them, that will wear off some of their rough edges and make in time a new civilization here; but the broad ocean will continue to wash the whole coast of nearly thirty miles, the same constant sea breezes will blow, there will be the same tonic in the air, the same sport in fishing and all that—and yet it will be a good thing for people who like the originals of life to come here early, before there is so much of the artificial to draw attention away from the simple beauties and the beautiful simplicities of the place. One reason for the limited visitation annually has been the uncertainty of effecting a safe or comfortable landing; men have come in yachts and in sailing parties for a brief stay; but the women and children have been kept away. Now that a harbor exists, into which vessels can come at all times, one great obstacle is removed, and the people of the main land are seeking the place in large numbers already, this year. Heretofore there has been but one public house of entertainment, the Springs House, but since last year the Sea View House has been erected. It stands on a bluff near the landing-place, and from its porch commands one of the finest sea views to be seen anywhere. It is a finely-appointed hotel, with large airy rooms, good beds, pleasant parlors, and the usual accessories of a watering-place hotel.

Visitors will find the sailing here attractive. It will be considered one of the obligations of their visit, naturally, to go out at least one day to the cod-fish banks and haul in some of these "logy" fish which are to be caught in great waters, and to weigh from fifteen to forty pounds. Blue fishing is good, much better probably than at almost any other point. But the sailing and fishing are not all; the beach for bathing, two miles long at least, and crescent in shape as at Newport, is perfect; a beautiful sandy bottom, and a safe place, where choice may be had of the surf. There is no dangerous undertow ordinarily. Parties here say it is much preferable to either Newport or Long Branch. Sportsmen will find some game here almost always, and the gun as well as the rod should be brought along. A fishing rod is worth its weight in gold almost, as most people who come think only of blue and cod fishing, and lose sight of the ponds. One may find, outside of all these sports, much to interest in examining the geological formations of the island, which contains mineral deposits to a considerable extent. There are two mineral springs—iron and sulphur—both sending a large overflow into the sea. These waters, doubtless, have much medicinal virtue, but it does not appear that they have ever been subject to analysis. Along the shore, at low water, mineral specimens are found in plenty. Some of them are adherences of copper and iron, apparently, to crystallizations, and in some cases to petrifactions of wood. They are abundant where there are marked deposits of clay in the adjoining embankment. From the beach the visitor will climb the cliffs, rising nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea, and from their edge the water scene is only a part of the picturesqueness of the view. Below are singular formations of clay, rising in miniature like the Alps into peaked forms and variegations, a hundred feet high, more or less, and making altogether a natural curiosity and real attraction worth a long study. Briefly sketching these special features of Block Island, it may be said further that the purity of the air is all sufficient. There is no land breeze here. It is ocean vigor, and so powerfully tonic that possibly some constitutions will need a season of acclimation. But once well started the weary and the jaded will rapidly put on health and strength. It is quiet here, and that gives a sense of rest; indeed, there is something soothing about the whole atmosphere of the place that makes sleep sweet and restful. It is no place for disquieting dreams. Moderate exercise, pleasurable sports, a fair esthetical grasp of things, good food, a sharp appetite, sleep, rest—that is about the stereotyped run of Block Island life in its best mood.

New-York City people are just beginning to find it out. Long ago Troy caught the breeze, and has sent here yearly some of its best representatives; and Auburn, too, through a correspondence of a gifted lady, long since was attracted, and now annually there is a legion of some of her well-known people. New-Jersey has had regular visitors also. The island can be reached by steam on Tuesdays and Fridays from Providence, leaving that city at 9 A. M., stopping at Newport. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays Capt. Caid, in a roomy yacht, brings passengers over from Stonington, and on alternate days a mail-boat runs from Newport. In another year it cannot be doubted that, with all the accommodations of harbor and hotel, the influx of strangers will be greatly increased, and it will not be long before daily steamers will ply to and from the mainland, more hotels will be needed, cottages will spring up, and Block Island will become renowned as the American Isle of Wight.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

In a pleasant article illustrating the advisability of printing in all cases the full first name of candidates for political offices, and not simply the initial letter, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "As an illustration of the importance of getting the ballot correct, it is well to remember the trouble we had about Parker. He was known everywhere as Jack Parker, and he signed his name J. J. Parker. Naturally we elected him Secretary of State in 1870 as John J. Parker. But his name wasn't John. It was Jabez Jackmann, and Jack was simply a nickname. If the negro Rapier had known that John Parker was elected Secretary of State over him, and not Jabez Parker, there might have been a little trouble, but Jack kept mum and all the rest of us kept mum, and Jabez Parker made just as good a Secretary of State as John Parker would have done, if such a gentleman had existed. In the next election the tickets were all printed again John J. Parker, but fortunately were corrected in time."

INDIA.

A Calcutta newspaper has lately been "taking stock" of the native States of India, by way of preparation for the inclusion of their statistics in the next decennial census of the Empire. There are no fewer than 153 States, great and small, reckoned as feudatories of the Government of India, and excluding Berar and Mysore, which are temporarily under English administration, the total area of the country governed by native rulers is 565,106 square miles, with an estimated population of 48,000,000. Including Berar and Mysore, there is a native-ruled population of 55,000,000, paying to its chiefs a revenue of £15,000,000 per annum, while the 194,000,000 of people inhabiting 830,000 square miles of territory directly under British rule contribute a revenue of £50,000,000 per annum. Upon this latter income, of course, is charged the cost of keeping the peace of the Empire at large; for the 153 native States are relieved from the obligation of sharing in the burdens of public order and external security, while they enjoy the benefit of both at the expense of the tax-payers who are directly subject to the Viceroy.

OLD LONDON GARDENS.

From the Garden.

Nowhere are gardens and shade trees more welcome and enjoyable than in our large cities and open town spaces, and any diminution in their number, in order to give place to bricks and mortar, must be looked upon with regret. A garden an acre or more in extent, well planted and enlivened with sparkling water and brilliantly-tinted flowers, is a thing to be desired even in the most salubrious of neighborhoods; but when such a garden lies within a stone's throw of the Royal Exchange or Bank of England, in the very densest and most crowded part of London, its loss would be a real calamity. In such a position is the Drapers' Company's garden at the present moment. Although it belongs to one of the wealthiest of all the ancient City Guilds, it has been advertised as a site for building purposes; but whether this project will be ruthlessly carried out, and another of the historical landmarks and breathing spaces of London be wrenched from us, remains to be seen. The subject is now engrossing great attention, the space in question having been a garden as long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. The garden itself is oblong in shape, and comprises rather more than an acre of green turf, surrounded by shady walks. In the centre is a large pond well furnished with water plants. Poplars, maples, and other trees and shrubs grow well here, and there are some fine old pollard mulberries, just now remarkably fresh and green, and bearing abundance of fruit. This is one of the best of all comparatively dwarf trees for city gardens, and one which deserves to be more generally used by town planters than it is. Here these trees look as if they had stood for centuries. One of the most attractive features in the garden, if we except the shade trees, is the central piece of water just alluded to. In this the common white water lily grows and flowers as freely as if it had been set in a limpid stream, o'erhung by willows far away in the country. Anacharis and allisma plantago also grow freely here, and the former is just now bearing its singular pinkish-tinted flowers more profusely than we ever remember to have seen them elsewhere. Very little is done here in the way of cultivation; the garden, therefore, owes its charm principally to such shrubs, trees, and old-fashioned flowers as can take care of themselves. Among other open spaces in the city is the garden of the Mercers' Company, also close to the bank. In this there are some fine old trees, and there is a little garden, gay with flowers and shrubs, in the quadrangle court of the bank itself. Nearly three centuries ago Lord Bacon penned his celebrated essay on "Gardens" in his chamber in Gray's Inn, where even now an avenue of elms represents those which afforded shade to the witty philosopher, who could appreciate a town garden even in those days, when fresh fields and villages were within half an hour's walk of St. Paul's. Many of the old city church-yards contain some fine trees, but we would also like to see them contain better flowers than golden rods and sunflowers. These gloomy-looking old burial-grounds might easily, we should think, be converted into beautiful gardens, full of flowering shrubs and sweet-scented blossoms, thus adding considerably to the beauty of such open city spaces. Finsbury Circus, Tower Hill, and the Temple represent good city gardens, and within the walls of the Charter-house there is also a large open space, which, however, we fear will soon be built on, though invested with so many old memories and lasting associations. As for the difficulties of gardening in the city, they are purely imaginary. Hitherto no pains have been taken in the planting of trees, or no good preparation made, and yet we could enumerate a whole arboretum of trees and shrubs that are now in perfect health in city gardens.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* prints an article on the civil war in Spain and the attitude of the German Empire to the Carlists. "Up till now," it says, "the European Powers have regarded the sad troubles in Spain as tranquil and not immediately interested observers. The conviction prevails in all moderate circles that it must be left to the independent initiative of every people to determine the course of its political progress and the character of its internal organization. On that account the powers have conscientiously refrained from all interference with the affairs of Spain, and have even deferred the recognition of the existing Government of Madrid, until the time when the restoration of regular diplomatic relations might be expected to be permanent. By the latest events, however, the attention of diplomacy has been earnestly directed to the state of things beyond the Pyrenees, and the European Powers cannot avoid the task of taking into serious consideration the situation in Spain, and the duties that grow out of the existing condition of things." The German paper goes on to affirm that the execution of Capt. Schmidt by the Carlists has imposed upon Germany a special duty. "The Government," it says, "cannot remain passive in presence of an act of barbarism that laughs to scorn all the rights of nations and deeply wounds the German national feeling. On the other hand, it is plain that there is no way of obtaining satisfaction in the regular diplomatic manner, as the Spanish Government cannot be held responsible for such shameful deeds." The intimation that a German squadron has been ordered to Spanish waters has therefore, the correspondent says, been received with universal satisfaction. "It may be hoped (concludes the official print) that the steps taken by the Imperial Government will give occasion to a happy turn in Spanish affairs. In any case, the appearance of the German flag on the northern coast of Spain will afford a guarantee that acts of encouragement of the Carlist bandits, contrary to the laws of nations, will not be left without sharp scrutiny, and that the life and property of persons belonging to the German Empire, resident in Spain, will not remain without protection."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Harlem Railroad Company vs. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.; writ of mandamus granted; opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Dovey vs. Litchfield; motion denied; memorandum.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 73 bales; gross, 73 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,062 bales; coastwise, 662 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 4,611 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 176 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,028 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,876 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 101 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,190 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 4,257 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 3,631 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 13 bales; stock, 496 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Market for the week has been quiet and firm. The sales of Foreign and Domestic foot up a good average, being upward of 2,000,000 ℔s. There is very little excitement in the market; the transactions for some time past have been exclusively for consumption. The principal transactions have been in Fleece Wool, the sales comprising 424,000 ℔s. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and includes some lots of heavy medium and fine Ohio at 51c.; good average lot of Medium and Extra at 52c.@53c.; Choice Extra and Double Extra at 54c.@55c.; and Treble Extra and Picklock at 58c.@60c. ⅌ ℔. The sales of Michigan Fleece have been 188,000 ℔s., at 47c. for Coarse and Low, up to 49c.@51c. for good Extra and above, the principal sales of this description having been at 49c.@50c. ⅌ ℔. Some holders are so confident of a higher range of prices that 50c. has, in some instances, been refused for desirable lots of Michigan, and manufacturers are evidently becoming convinced that Wool is as cheap now as it is likely to be for some time to come. In Wisconsin Fleeces, there have been sales of 81,000 ℔s., at 48c.@49c. ⅌ ℔., and the most desirable lots of Wisconsin are not offering under 50c.@52c. ⅌ ℔. Delaine and Combing Fleeces are in demand, but buyers have not been so numerous as last week. The transactions have been 132,000 ℔s. Washed at 54c.@62c. for coarse, fine, and choice medium, and from 40c.@45c. as to quality for Unwashed. California Wool meets with a fair demand, and we have to report further sales of very choice as high as 43c. ⅌ ℔., the highest price yet obtained for Spring Clip. Some low and burry Spring has been sold down to 18c. ⅌ ℔., but the sales are mostly in the range of 32c.@38½c. ⅌ ℔. Large buyers are still looking around, and have made offers for large lots at prices not quite up to the views of the holders. Pulled Wool has been arriving more freely, and meets with good demand. There is a scarcity of choice lots of Extra, but this description is scarce and difficult to find. Choice Eastern Supers have been sold at 55c. down to 42c.@44c. for low grades. The market is firm for all desirable lots of Pulled.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Sugar firm and in fair demand; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 17¼@18½ reals ⅌ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, 16@16½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 17@17¼ reals; Grocery grades, 19½@21 reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 245,500 boxes and 10,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 2,700 boxes and 1,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 10,500 boxes and 21 hhds., including 4,200 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $39@$40 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $30 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $50@$56 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $45@$46 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $49@$50. Potatoes, $13@$14 ⅌ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $19@$21 ⅌ arrobe; White, $30@$32. Coal-oil, 6¾ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$9. Lumber—White Pine, $ 0@$38 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $75. Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, $140 ⅌ M. Freights nominal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	68¼	600	Union Pacific.......	29
300	W. Union.......b3.	75	400	do.......b3.	29⅛
100	do..........	75	1300	do..........	29⅛
100	Panama........	111⅞	1000	do.......b3.	29⅛
400	Pacific Mail...b3.	46⅛	100	do.......s3.	29⅛
100	do.......b3.	46⅛	100	North-western.b3.	38¼
600	do..........	46¼	100	St. Paul..........	34⅝
500	do.......b3.	46⅝	800	do.......b3.	34¾
200	do..........	46⅜	600	do..........	34⅝
100	do.......b10.	46⅜	100	St. Paul Pref......	53
300	do.......b3.	46⅜	200	Tol. & Wab........	35⅜
1200	do..........	46⅛	100	do.......b3.	35½
100	N. Y. C. & H.......	101⅞	300	do..........	35⅝
700	do..........	101⅞	200	do.......b3.	35⅝
2400	do.......b3.	102	40	Alb. & Susq.......	95
300	do.......b6.	102	200	Ohio & Miss.......	23¼
350	do..........	102	100	C. C. & I. C....b3.	13½
100	do.......s3.	102			

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

The week just closed developed nothing of especial interest in regard to monetary and speculative affairs in the Wall street markets, and the feature of the events of that period was the unbroken dullness that prevailed. Nor is it yet late enough in the season to define with any degree of precision the nature and extent of the business of the approaching Fall. While the most gratifying prospects loom up for the crop results throughout the length and breadth of the country, it is equally evident, from the tone of the mercantile and commercial branches of trade, that great reserve and prudence will be exercised in whatever speculation may be indulged in. The Money market is indeed overstocked, and while this fact should largely influence, if not determine, the amount of business likely to be engaged in, there is a tone of extraordinary conservatism apparent everywhere—a manifest determination to do a safe business, even if it be small in consequence. A few buyers have already reached the City, but they evince the utmost caution, and will not venture on purchases of large stocks. If they can make their estimates close enough to meet the prospective demand they appear satisfied, and from all that can be learned among the leading houses, the Fall investment in merchantable goods will be a moderate one, on a large proportionate cash or short credit basis. But few openings of goods have yet been made, and these have been mainly of domestic manufactures; but within the next ten days the Foreign goods will be largely exhibited, and we shall have some approximately accurate foreshadowing of the importance of the season's business activity. In Dry Goods it is already conceded that the trade will be brisk, and that the demand for immediate consumption will be relatively quite large, not to speak of heavy stock purchases. The grain crop especially will be an unusually bountiful one, and from the West, South-west, and South the reports are of the most sanguine character. With the enlarged banking facilities which favor the business community this year, and the definition, for the time being, of the volume of Legal Tender circulation, the movement of these heavy harvestings will be rendered easy and comparatively safe, while the prospects are that the European demand for our domestic products will be fully equal to, if it does not exceed, that of last year. To illustrate by a single section of the country what the capabilities and prospects of the produce business this Fall are, we may turn to the Pacific coast, a region that has not hitherto been most prominent for the extent of its field products. Twenty years ago the State of California raised scarcely an ear of wheat, the attention of its population being absorbed in the more alluring labor of developing mineral resources. According to the report of the Surveyor General, the wheat crop of the State for 1873 was 26,682,192 bushels, and of barley, oats, and corn, 11,953,000 bushels. This product was largely in excess of that of any former year. From reports received here, based on estimates made by and for the San Francisco Produce Exchange, the wheat crop of California for 1874 is put down at not less than 36,000,000 bushels, and the harvest of oats, corn, and barley at 13,000,000 bushels. The crops of wool and grapes will be correspondingly increased, and the indications are that the agricultural resources of the State will be doubled in the next ten years.

The Money market here has been without any change during the week, the supply being abundant at the low rate of 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent. on call. Some time loans have already been negotiated at the rate of 4 ⅌ cent. per annum for 60 days, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for the balance of the year. Discount rates are steady on a quiet market at 5@7 ⅌ cent., choice paper at the low rate being scarce. Foreign Exchanges have ruled dull and quiet on the basis of $4 86½@$4 87, and $4 86¾@$4 87¼ actual business rates for 60 days Sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90½ for demand bills. With the cessation of the feeling of anxiety caused by the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount on Aug. 6, the inquiry for Exchanges fell off to the state of dullness which had existed prior to that event. Government Bonds were steady to firm throughout the week, the bulk of the dealings being for investment in the registered issues. Gold was strong early in the week, under the influence of the heavy exports to Europe, and ranged in the first days from 110¼ to 109⅞. With the diminution of the shipments the price dropped, ranging in the later dealings from 109½ to 109¾, closing for the week at 109½. The Stock market ruled heavy and dull all the way through, and was devoid of feature, saving a bearish attack on Ohios, based on rumors of October interest defaults, under which the price broke from 24⅝ to 21⅞. Toward the close the Shares showed a recovery to 23⅛. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list showed a gradual decline, ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ⅌ cent. Railway Mortgages were steady on a moderate business, and State Securities and Bank Shares were almost entirely inactive, and, as a consequence, barren of interesting features.

The weekly statement of the Averages of the Associated Banks is the first to show any really important changes since the new Currency law went into effect, the most important item of variation in Average being the decrease of $3,388,000 in Specie. The Legal Tenders are increased $28,600, bringing the diminution of reserve down to $3,359,400. This reflects the actual effect of the shipment to Europe of over $3,500,000 Gold for the week ending Aug. 8. The Deposit line is down $4,346,100, under the influence of the heavy specie export and the reduction of $1,248,100 in Loans. The reserve required under this exhibit is $59,478,875. The actual reserve amounts to $88,931,100, or an excess above legal requirement of $29,451,225, against $31,724,100 last week. The following is a comparative statement of Averages for the past three weeks:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.
Loans..........	$282,012,600	$280,534,300	$279,250,200
Specie..........	25,293,700	25,740,000	22,352,000
Circulation......	25,762,200	25,805,760	25,809,100
Deposits.......	242,741,300	242,261,600	237,915,500
Legal Tender..	65,818,900	66,549,500	66,578,100

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Differences.
Specie....	$25,740,000	$22,352,000	Dec. $3,388,000
Legal-tenders.	66,549,500	66,578,100	Inc. 28,600
Total reserve.	$92,289,500	$88,930,100	Dec. $3,359,400
Reserve required ag't deposits....	$60,565,400	$59,478,875	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement..	$31,724,100	$29,451,225	Dec. $2,272,875

The following shows the course of prices for Gold, Bonds, and Stocks during the week, based upon the daily closing quotations:

COURSE OF THE MARKET PRICES—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 16, '73.
U. S. New 5s, C., '81...	112@111⅞@112¼@112	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, C., '62...	111⅞@111¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, C., '67...	117½@117⅝@117½@117⅝	119⅜
American Gold........	109⅝@109¾@109½	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days....	$4 86½@$4 87@$4 86¾@$4 87¼	108⅝
N.Y. Cen. & Hudson..	100¾@100⅝@101@101⅞	105
Chicago & Rock Island..	98⅝@99@98½@99¼	110⅛
Pacific Mail........	46⅛@46@46⅝@46¼@46⅜	39⅞
St. Paul Common.	34⅝@34⅜@34⅞@34⅝@34½	51¾
St. Paul Preferred....	53⅝@53@52¾@52⅞	71½
Western Union........	75@75¼@74⅞@74¾	91¼
Union Pacific.......	28¾@28⅝@29⅛@28⅞@29	27⅛
Lake Shore.......	72¾@72½@72⅝@72¼@72⅜	93¼
Tol. & Wabash..	35⅝@35¼@35⅝@35½@35⅝	70⅞
North-west. Common...	37¾@37⅝@38¼@38⅛	66¼
North-western Preferred.......	55½@55¼@56½@55½@55⅝	83¼
Del. & Lackawanna.......	107¼@107⅝@107¼	101¼
New-Jersey Central....	106@105¾@106¼@106	103
Panama..............	111½@111¼@111¾	115
Erie.........	32½@32⅝@32¼@31¾@32⅛	59¾
Ohio and Mississippi......	24@22⅞@23@23⅛	38⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central..........	12½@12¾@13¼	31⅝
Harlem........	123½@123¾@123½@125@124	121¾

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $280,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January.......	$30,211,665	June.........	$32,446,690
February......	34,616,354	July.........	28,257,774
March.........	42,448,552	Aug. 1.......	7,208,727
April.........	40,569,095	Aug. 8.......	7,009,676
May...........	40,532,709	Aug. 15......	5,252,836
Total to date			$268,553,328
For corresponding period 1873			259,510,343
For corresponding period 1872			279,908,844

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $5,351,353, not including Specie. The Specie shipments amounted to $2,032,733, making an aggregate export valuation for the week of $7,384,086. For the corresponding week of 1873 the Produce Exports amounted in value to $5,276,814; Specie, $496,272; total, $5,773,086. The total Produce Exports from this port since January 1, 1874, are $181,114,373, against $174,268,934 for the same period of 1873, and $133,608,371 in 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January......	$2,600,508	June.......	$6,913,775
February.....	2,980,862	July.......	2,798,050
March........	2,527,822	Aug. 1.....	1,248,245
April........	2,467,005	Aug. 8.....	3,521,442
May..........	12,775,800	Aug. 15....	2,032,733
Total since January, 1874			$39,926,222
For corresponding period of 1873			37,993,338
For corresponding period of 1872			55,319,499

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January.......	$10,195,291	January......	$9,752,291
February......	10,386,566	February.....	3,481,055
March.........	11,029,633	March........	4,077,472
April.........	9,819,441	April........	2,373,644
May...........	8,679,313	May..........	8,669,601
June..........	7,606,000	June.........	2,104,000
July..........	8,432,768	July.........	16,092,143
Aug. 1........	2,581,846	Aug. 1.......	1,253,600
Aug. 8........	2,457,000	Aug. 8.......	2,674,400
Aug. 15.......	2,748,192	Aug. 15......	496,500
Since Jan. 1....	$73,936,452	Since Jan. 1....	$50,974,726
Same period '73	81,543,060	Same period '73	50,762,510
Same period '72	96,474,277	Same period '72	56,299,029

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks......	47	Leather, sides......	10,273
Copper, bbls......	68	Tallow, pks......	27
Cotton, bales......	123	Stearine, pks......	25
Flour, bbls......	9,400	Grease, pks......	35
Wheat, bushels......	23,500	Pork, pks......	12
Oats, bushels......	59,875	Cut-meats, pks......	1,273
Corn, bushels......	800	Lard, tcs......	395
Eggs, bbls......	516	Butter, pks......	1,579
Beans, bbls......	341	Cheese, pks......	10,712
Flax-seed, bags......	80	Oil-cake, pks......	1,010
Hops, bales......	17	Tea, pks......	4,581
Hides, No......	96	Starch, pks......	1,250
Skins, bales......	29	Tobacco, hhds......	912
Resin, bbls......	3,573	Tobacco, pks......	250
Spirits Turpentine, bbls......	1,133	Whisky, bbls......	130
		Wool, bales......	107

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair request, with Yellow quoted at 31c.@32½c., with the bulk of the business reported at 32c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand at unchanged prices, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—There has been a very moderate call noted for all kinds, with House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been inquired for to some extent, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quotations unsettled and nominal.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally slow of late, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$40.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, yet quoted without further important alteration as to values; 542 bales were sold, all to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been to a fair extent, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c. to 3-16c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,200 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening and 17,000 bales to-day,) and 260 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 1-32c.; September, 16c.@16 1-32c.; October, 15 25-32c.@15 15-16c.; November, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; December, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; January, 15 11-16c.@15¾c.; February, 15⅞c.@15 15-16c.; March, 16 1-16c.; April, 16 3-16c.@16¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 123 bales per railroad. The first bale of Alabama Cotton, crop of 1874, was sold at auction to-day by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. at 24c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 619 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,060 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,780,366 bales, (including 1,821,288 bales to Great Britain and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,641,965 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary............	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary........	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary..	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling.........	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling.............	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling........	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in moderately active request, with the leading kinds of stock held with confidence.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in limited supply and fair demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $22, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in comparatively slight request, with quotations essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, yet essentially unchanged in price. The export business has been checked by the restricted offerings of shipping Extras, and the comparative scarcity of suitable freight room. The home trade call has been quite moderate, and altogether for job lots of stock. The sales since our last have been 16,250 bbls., of all grades; including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Poor to Choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 95, mainly at $5 50@$5 90; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 15; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. shipping extras, in good part City Mill stock, with our quotations....Southern Flour has been quiet at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour continues quite nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 40 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Cornmeal has been in moderate demand within the range from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 75@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4 15, and Brandywine at $4 70@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been less active. The export dealings have been on a restricted scale. The milling business has been light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,000 bushels, at $1 32@$1 37 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36½ for Milwaukee car stock, with $1 36 reported bid and $1 37 asked for prime boat-loads, and $1 33@$1 34 for Chicago; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car stock; $1 25@$1 26½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 26@$1 26½ for prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 35 for ungraded Spring; $1 34@$1 37 for new Amber Western; $1 30@$1 33 for new Red do.; $1 26@$1 32 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 35@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern; $1 35 for old White Michigan (6,000 bushels) in store, taken for milling....Corn has been in very active request, mainly for export, at very firm and buoyant prices. Offerings much lighter. The business has been almost wholly in sailing Mixed Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 278,000 bushels at 79c.@80½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c., and closing with 80½c. reported bid and 81c. asked; 80½c.@81½c. for Yellow Western; 94c.@96c. for White Western; and for forward delivery, of Mixed Western 40,000 bushels, last ten days in August and first ten days in September, at 80c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull; small lots of new sold at 94c.@95c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania....Nothing really new in Barley or Malt....New Oats have been in much better supply and less confident demand at decidedly lower prices, closing quite heavily and irregular. Old very sparingly offered, and unsettled in price, on unimportant dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, at 45c.@53c., chiefly at 50c.@51c. for new Mixed Western, closing with 50c. reported as the best bid for prime: 50c.@57½c., mainly at 52c.@53½c., for New White, closing with 55c. as the best bid for prime samples; and, in part, 56c. for Old White Western....Feed in demand within the range of $20@$32 ⅌ ton....The week's export clearances for European ports included 9,948 bbls. Flour, 643,546 bushels Wheat, and 277,773 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former prices; 200 bales Borneo Cloth sold at 14c.

HARDWARE—Has been held with much confidence, on a comparatively brisk trade in the leading kinds of stock.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a restricted business reported in Bale Hay, with Old Crop shipping stock poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 35 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 55c.@65c. Straw in demand, with Oat within the range of 55c.@60c., and Rye at 40c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. New Crop Hay reported as arriving, and selling more freely at $14@$18 for good to prime ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, but have been held with firmness. The week's receipts have been 21,757 Hides; sales, 9,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen: 1,100 Dry Montevideo, 22 ℔s. at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,525 Dry Cordova, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 565 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 385 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 200 Dry Mexican, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 1,285 Dry Texas and Southern, 20 to 24 ℔s., on private terms; 475 Wet-salted West India, 40 ℔s., on private terms; 2,865 Wet-salted Texas, Southern, and Western Hides and Kips, 22 to 70 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s. at 11½c.@11⅝c., currency. Stock in first hands, 123,000 Hides and 1,291 bales do., against 177,300 Hides and 828 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Firm, but inactive; quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been in very moderate request, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d. fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, on the basis of $2 25 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls....Nothing new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine dull at 35½c.@36c. for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively dull, with Western quoted at $46 50@$47, currency; City, $45@$46, gold. The week's receipts have been 1,010 pkgs.; exports, 5,040 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude sold to the extent of 3,500 bbls., in bulk, at 5c.; market about steady....Refined has been moderately active, with sales reported since our last of 10,000 bbls. early delivery at 11⅝c.; 5,000 bbls. September option at 12c.; and at Philadelphia 5,000 bbls. early delivery at 11 1-16c....Case Oil and Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been very quiet, on the basis of $23 75 for Western Mess in job lots, and $23 50@$23 75 for do., September options. No important dealings reported....Dressed Hogs in good request at 9½c.@9¾c. for best City corn-fed, and 8¾c.@9c. for grass-fed stock....Cut Meats quiet at former figures; sales 10,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon dull, but stiffly held; 60 bxs. City Long Clear sold on private terms; quoted at 11¾c....Lard has been again quoted firmer, on, however, a restricted business, for early delivery. Sales have been confined to small lots of Western Steam at 14 11-16c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 14c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., September options, at 14⅝c.@14 11-16c., closing at 14 11-16c.@14¾c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11¼c....Beef unchanged; 300 bbls. two-year-old stock were reported sold at $3 ⅌ bbl. And of Beef Hams, 70 bbls. Western Summer-cured at $27....Butter quoted a shade firmer on a fair business....Cheese and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 245 pks. Pork, 4,098 bxs. Bacon, 3,070 tcs. Lard, 694 pks. Beef, 2,832 pks. Butter, and 73,795 bxs. Cheese.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack request at 5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted firmer, on a good demand; receipts, 99 bales; sales 25,000 ℔s. Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, and 1,000 Honduras, on private terms. Goat have been in fair request at steady rates; receipts, 64 bales; sales 100 bales Curacoa, and 13 bales Puerto Cabello, on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 65c.; Central America, 60c.@65c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 47½c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Has been firm in price and moderately active, with Castile at 9¾c.@10c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been a moderate movement noted in most kinds of stock on the basis of previous quotations. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw dull, but quoted about as in our last. Sales 580 hhds., about scant fair to strict good Refining Cuba, at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 5,400 bags Pernambuco at 7⅝c.; 10,000 bags Pernambuco and Manila, (rumored) on private terms; and 80 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. Refined quoted steady, on, however, restricted dealings.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 110,000 ℔s., common to prime, at 7¼c.@8¼c., with choice City quoted at 8⅜c....The week's exports have been 171 pks....Of Stearine, 7,000 ℔s. City sold at 18½c., and 50 tcs. Western at 18¼c. Market generally strong....Whisky steady at $1 02; sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight market shows rather more steadiness as to rates, with some improvement in the demand for accommodation, chiefly for Grain and Flour. The chartering movement has been moderately active, the main business having been in Grain tonnage at about previous quotations, and in Petroleum tonnage at somewhat easier figures....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 145 bales Cotton, chiefly at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 100 bales Hops, reported at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 2,500 Staves on private terms; 3,200 bxs. Cheese and 250 pks. Butter at 35s., and 470 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 30s. ⅌ ton. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 200,000 bushels Wheat at from 8d. for prompt up to 9½d. for forward shipment; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 1,000 tons Provisions at 30s.@35s.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s.; and 2,000 Hides at 40s. Also, a bark, with Deals, from St. George, reported at 80s., with option of British Channel....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 160 tons Slate, at 30s., and, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tons Measurement Goods at 25s.@30s.; 130 tcs. Beef and 350 pks. Butter, on private terms; 150 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 40s.; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 1,100 Oars at 7-16d. Also, a Norwegian steam-ship, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 867 tons, with 5,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., with option of Antwerp or Bremen. And a Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, reported from Baltimore, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, with Deals, from Miramichi, reported at 82s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Ballyshannon, a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 100s., an extreme rate....For Bristol, by sail, 250 tons Oil-cake at 23s. 9d.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 350 tons Oil-cake, part at 32s. 6d., and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, three Austrian barks, 658, 503, and 479 tons, with Timber, &c., reported from Bangor, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 4½d.; another, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 5s. 4½d., and an Austrian bark, 670 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a German bark, 691 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 25s....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 19,000 bushels Corn and Rye, mainly Corn, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 400 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s.; 850 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 30s. for cases, and 350 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, an American schooner, 531 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a Norwegian bark, 605 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. do., both from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. per bbl....For Marseilles, a bark, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d....For Bermuda, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50 ⅌ ton....For Cape-town, C. G. H., a German bark, 305 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Trieste or Fiume, an Italian bark, 456 tons, hence, with Tobacco, Resin, &c., on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $21....For Santos, a British schooner, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 per bbl., and primage....For Montevideo, or Buenos Ayres, an American brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $22 50, and primage; an American bark, with do., reported from Portland, at $17; and a German brig, 196 tons, with Flour, reported from Baltimore, at $1 25 per bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with general cargo, reported at $2,100....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Jacksonville, at $11 50; and another, with do., from Pensacola, at $11....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Beaufort, at $9....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, on private terms; a schooner, from Richmond, at $1; another, from Dresden, at $1 20; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1 15@$1 20.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 04 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 03⅛, August; 99⅞c., September; No. 3 do., $1; rejected, 94½c. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or August; 64¾c., September; rejected, 64c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 37½c. for No. 2, spot; 37⅜c., August; 35⅞c., September; 35½c., seller all the year. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and lower at 94c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $23 25@$23 37½, spot; $23 37½@$23 50, September. Lard quiet and weak at $14 37½ spot or September. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Shoulders; 11¼c. for Short Rib Middles; 11¾c.@12c. for Short Clear do. Freights firm and unchanged. Whisky sold at 97c. At 3 P. M. Wheat closed steady at $1 03⅛@$1 03½, August; $1, September. Corn dull at 65½c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 10½@$1 11 for No. 1 Red. Corn dull and unchanged at 63¾c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 63¾c., August; 64c., September. Oats dull at 44c.@45c. for No. 2 on track; 42c., August; 41c., September. Barley quiet and unchanged; all sales private. Rye unchanged at 74c.@75c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork steady at $24, cash; $24 50 on orders. Bacon sold lower for order lots: Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; stronger feeling at close. Stock of Bulk Meats and Bacon Sides at this point, including Summer Meat, 5,940,000 ℔s.; do. do. Shoulders, 4,125,000 ℔s.; Pork, 3,645 bbls. Lard—Nothing done. Live Hogs firmer; best grades higher; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25. Bacon, $6@$6 75. Cattle—Texans dull; Natives firm; sales of common to fair through Texans, $2@$4; good to choice Cows and Heifers, $3@$4; good to choice Native Steers, $5 75@$5 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Southern active and firm; Southern Amber, $1 47@$1 45; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 40; Western dull and lower; Red Western, $1 28@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 32@$1 35. Corn dull and nominal; Mixed Western, 78c.; White Southern steady at 90c.@92c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.@82c. Oats firm; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western White, 50c.@52c. Rye quiet at 80c.@85c. Hay dull at $16@$18. Provisions heavy and quiet. Pork nominal at $24@$25. Bulk Meats quiet; no sales; Shoulders offered at 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon quiet; only jobbing sales; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Hams unchanged. Lard nominal at 14½c.@15c. Cheese—Western steady; good to choice, 24c.@25c.; prime, 26c. Coffee nominal. Petroleum nominal; no sales. Whisky steady; Western, $1 02; stock light.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 35,200 bushels; Corn, 214,336 bushels; Oats, 79,250 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 30,819 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 31,200 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 46,100 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 10,000 bbls. on range of Western Spring at $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 25@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat dull; prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 29; do. No. 2 do., $1 20; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 25. Corn dull; sales, 26,000 No. 2 Western at 72c.@73c. Oats scarce; sales, No. 2 Western at 49c. Rye nominal at 90c.@$1. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—Flour steady; Wheat advanced 1c.@2c.; closing weak at $1 22 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 23@$1 23½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 27 for Extra do.; $1 17 for Amber Michigan, cash; September, $1 17⅛; buyer September, $1 17; No. 2 Red, cash and September, $1 16½; August, $1 16; Rejected, 98c.; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 17. Corn steady at 69c. for High Mixed, cash and August; September, 68c.; October, 67½c. Oats firm at 48c. for No. 1; 44c. for No. 2; August, 44½c.; Michigan, 44c.; 47½c.@49c. for No. 1 White. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c. Receipts—55,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.@33c.; Western choice, 22c.@25c.; do. fair to good, 19c.@21c. Cheese firm; New-York State prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western reserve, 12½c.@13c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs firm and very active; Pennsylvania, 21c.@22c.; Western, 19c.@20c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined, 11½c., August; 11⅝c.@11¾c., September; Crude in bbls., 8c.@8¼c.; in bulk, 4⅜c.@4⅞c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, new, $1 29@$1 30. Rye, 88c. Corn, Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@83½c. Oats declining; New White, 50c.@52c.; Old White, 63c. Whisky, $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour firm; Family, $6 20@$6 35. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher at 66c.@68c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye firm at 83c.@84c. Butter firmer, but not quotably higher. Pork nominally unchanged; $23 asked. Lard firmer; Summer, 12¾c.@14c.; Kettle, only a limited jobbing demand. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Sides, none offering, nominally 11½c.@11⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; small sales; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky opened quiet at 98c., 1c. lower; closed rather active at 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 38; one car new extra White Michigan at $1 45. Corn steady; sales of 1,600 bushels at 76c. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $26, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—21,000 bushels Corn, 205,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,900 bushels of Wheat, 50,000 bushels of Corn, 565,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000, market quiet; good grades scarce and firm, prices nearly nominal. Texans sold at $2@$2 75 for common to medium, $5 50@$5 60 for choice to extra; shipments 3,000. Hogs—Receipts 7,000; market active and firm at full prices; sales of poor to common at $6 25@$6 65; medium, $6 75@$7; good to choice, $7 10@$7 75; extra assorted, $8@$8 25; shipments, 7,500. Sheep—Receipts 200; market fairly active and steady at $3@$5 for poor to choice.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 12 for No. 1; $1 06¾ for No. 2; August, $1 05⅞; September, 1 01⅝. Corn steady at 65½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats easier at 36c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 80c. for No. 1. Barley weak and lower at $1 for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24 50. Bacon irregular; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Oats lower at 65c.@70c. Bran advanced at 90c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York light, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 36½; gold, 109⅜. The *Price Current* gives the following stock on hand: Pork, 3,000 bbls.; Lard, 4,000 tcs. and 1,600 kegs; Bacon, 1,100 cks.; hams, 800 tcs., and Dry-salted Meats, 100 cks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Flour dull and nominally $4@$8. Corn firm and scarce at 84c. for Yellow, 94c. for White. Oats dull and unchanged at 58c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet but firm at 15¼c.@16c. Bacon dull and unchanged at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13½c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Wheat in fair demand; sales of three cars on private terms. Rye, 90c. for new from store and in street. Corn quiet. Oats dull; sales one car Old Mixed State at 63c., and small lots New State and Western at 56c.@60c. Barley nominal. Malt dull.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Wheat active and better at $1 16 for No. 1 Red Winter. $1 13 for No. 2 Red. Corn better; High Mixed, 74c.; Low Mixed, 73c. Oats firmer at 45c. for No. 1 State, 43c. for No. 2, 46c. for White. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Wheat steady at $1 26½ for extra; $1 22¾ for No. 1 White; $1 14½@$1 15 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER.
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The NEW HYPERION: from Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine. 15. En Route Again. By EDWARD STRAHAN. (Illustrated.)
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THREE FEATHERS. Chaps. 5-8. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule."
GLIMPSES OF GENOA. By R. DAVEY.
A STUDY FOR THE CRITICS. By JAMES MAURICE THOMPSON.
MALCOLM. Chaps. 38-44. By GEORGE MACDONALD.
RECOLLECTIONS OF MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.
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AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt John F. Rodgers, M. S. K.-U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of
8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
9,000 Great Coats.
1,500 Flannel Shirts.
6,800 pairs of Drawers.
87,600 Rubber Blankets.
28,800 Rubber Pouches.
204,00 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel.
4,600 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.
And various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
L. E. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, suspenders, albums, &c. Also fixtures of store lately occupied by said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1874.
EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN,
au10-1aw3wM* Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupts.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FOX & WILMORE, No. 300 Pearl st., is dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES WILMORE, Jr., will liquidate all liabilities of the firm, and collect all accounts due them, and will still continue the business at the same location.
Dated July 10, 1874.
JOHN FOX,
JAMES WILMORE, Jr.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wig and Gown—Weavers—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Griffith Gaunt; or Love and Jealousy—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Mungo the Ape—Variety—Mr. Ryman, Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Pieris, and Mlle. Zettla.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Nobbs, the Peddler—Eustache Baudin—The Blue Dwarf.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment — Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert —By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad owe to the traveling public a rigid investigation into the circumstances of the late disaster on the Kensington branch of their line. Responsibility seems to be divided between those whose business it was to see that nothing was sent ahead of the extra train and the switchman who had his switch open when that train approached. The weight of evidence appears to be against the switch-tender. It is monstrous, however, that such an apparently inexcusable disaster should be permitted. It will be wicked if it shall be slurred over without strict inquiry into all its details.

A committee of Democrats recently called upon Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to ask that one-half the number of registers and clerks in the coming State election be appointed from Democratic ranks. Gov. Kellogg signified that he could not divide the patronage of a Republican administration equally between Republicans and Democrats; whereat a member of the committee excitedly exclaimed, "You may be made do that!" The Governor thereupon indulged in some plain language; said that he could not be intimidated, and reminded the committee that in the election of 1872 the presence of even one Republican Commissioner at the polls was refused throughout the State by the Democrats. He expressed himself willing, however, to appoint one Democratic clerk in each ward if he could find suitable names. The excitable member of the committee who proposed to force the Governor to terms was soundly berated by his companions.

Madame Bazaine publicly takes all the responsibility for her husband's escape from Ste. Marguerite. Moreover, for fear there may be some doubt about it, she has written to the French Minister of the Interior, informing him that she planned and executed the affair without accomplices outside of her own family. This declaration will add to the new popularity of the Maréchale, but it is quite possible that M. Chabaud-Latour will be ungallant enough to doubt the lady's word until he has proof of the innocence of the people in the fortress.

Adepts in the "national game" will find diverting reading in the account of the playing of the American base-ball clubs in England, which we print, with some local comments, in another place. The game seems to have reminded the English spectators of the old pastime of "round ball," for which play the scientific sportsmen of to-day, we believe, have a sovereign contempt. It will naturally be suggested that the improving experiences of the Americans on the English cricket fields will prepare them for close contests with our own crack cricketers on their return home.

A pitiful story of the horrors of the Chinese coolie system in Cuba is told in another column by an educated Chinaman. From this account it appears that the condition of the Chinese laborers in Cuba is much worse than that of the negro slaves. It has always been urged in favor of "the patriarchal system" that it is for the interest of the owners to nurture and kindly treat their slaves. The hard feature of cooliesim is that the poor Chinaman is held for a limited period; his owner has paid a good price for his term of bondage; he must get all he can from the coolie before freedom comes. Death so often intervenes before the end of a term of service that it is estimated that only one in twenty-five ever return to China. Civilized nations have united to drive the slave trade from the sea; why should not this frightful blot upon the civilization of the century be wiped out by some such international concert of action? The curious part of the account to which we refer is, that the writer, who is an exiled rebel, thinks there can be no hope for the Chinese people until there is a change in the ruling race. He is what our politicians would call an anti-Tartar.

A DISTINGUISHED REPUDIATOR.

We recently took occasion to allude to some considerations that seemed to us to make against the policy of selecting a Judge from a high appellate court, before his term is one-third out, to place him before the public as a candidate for an executive office. The suggestions we deemed it our duty to make have been approved, not only by the press of our own party, but by a portion of that of the opposition. It is obvious that whatever disadvantages attend Judges mixing in politics, they are much greater when the Judges in question are already inclined to be, or have been, politicians. To take a candidate from the Bench is not good policy, even if the candidate be above all suspicion of possessing the characteristics of a demagogue. The example tends to break down the restraints that ought to be maintained about the judicial position. But if the candidate has played the rôle of an extreme partisan before going on the Bench, and is taken from the Bench to be placed in a high political trust, such a policy tends to make the Bench, in the eyes of occupants of and aspirants to it, a mere stepping-stone to political preferment. Nothing, it is plain, could be worse than this for the Judiciary and for the State.

We publish this morning some extracts from a speech delivered by Judge Sanford E. Church in the year 1868, in the campaign betwen Mr. Seymour and Gen. Grant. The extracts are brief, and we advise our readers, who care to form a correct judgment of the policy of nominating Judge Church for Governor, to study them a moment. It will be seen that in 1868 Judge Church was an open repudiator. He advocated, in all its naked deformity, the doctrine that the bonds of the United States could be "paid" in paper. And in advocating this bad principle, he appealed to the lowest possible motives—to envy, greed, and jealousy—in his hearers. Anything savoring more of the morals of the French Communist, and less of the sturdy honesty of the American citizen, than the harangue of Judge Church from which we quote, we cannot conceive. He is willing to set a strained construction of a clause in the law for the issue of greenbacks, which never had, and never was intended to have, any reference to the payment of the bonds, against the plain obligation of the bonds. To him the bald fact that the people would gain, or seem to gain, by the repudiation of their debt, and that therefore they might be induced to vote for a party that would repudiate the debt, helped make him a repudiator. This is the attitude in which he presents himself in his speech. He even goes so far as to plead that the payment of interest to a creditor weakens his claim on the principal, thus placing himself on a level with the most extreme Communist, and seeking to incorporate in American legislation the ideas that marked the worst excesses of the first French Revolution. We do not overstate the vice of his argument. We invite our readers to consider his own words and see if they do not compel this interpretation.

We do not cite Judge Church's record for the purpose of partisan advantage. It is plain that he would be a weak candidate. Our State is to-day almost unanimous against the view the Judge entertains, or did entertain in 1868. It has within a few months given a solid vote of its Senate, and a vote with but three dissenting voices in the Assembly, for the payment in gold, not of the bonds, but of the greenbacks themselves. The feeling that exists on this question of repudiating the bonded debt in part, just at the moment that the Democrats of Indiana have revived it in its worst form, would tell against Judge Church as a candidate in a way to make his defeat a certainty. Nor have we any desire to weaken the influence of the Chief Judge upon the Bench. We are willing to believe that, having four years since ostensibly left politics and taken a fourteen-years' term on the Bench, he made up his mind to put away from him the weakness and crookedness that characterized him as a politician. We have already called attention to the fact that it is to his political friends, and not to himself, that we owe the representation that he is longing to enter, now or soon, the political arena. We should be glad to know, for the sake of the reputation of our highest court, that its Chief Judge is misrepresented by his political friends, and that he is determined to preserve free from the faintest suspicion of ambition the position he has assumed.

But it is quite obvious that he cannot do this if he pursues the course his friends have mapped out for him. No one can be made to believe that he laid aside political aspirations—so hostile as they are to the perfect disinterestedness of a Judge—when he went on the Bench, if he takes them up now. He was a politician, not without indications of demagoguery, six years ago. Will he be regarded as having been anything else meanwhile if he again becomes one? The only safety for his reputation as a Judge is to stay where he is and reject as unworthy of him all inducements to enter the scramble of politics until his term is ended.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

After a long delay, the Republic of Spain has been formally recognized by nearly all of the great powers of Europe. Germany, England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland have either concluded the matter through the usual diplomatic forms, or have signified an intention to do so as soon as the ministers resident at their courts shall receive their full credentials. Austria has taken no action so far as known, and Russia hesitates to give the weight of her influence, even indirectly, toward the establishment of Republican principles in Europe. It is not likely, however, that either Austria or Russia will long withhold a recognition which has already received the consent of the preponderance of European power. It may be said the republic, after so many struggles, finds itself at last with an existence in form if not in fact. How permanent will be this establishment it is now impossible to guess. Recognition will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the Madrid Government, both as regards the dissensions among the Republican leaders and the attempts to put down the Carlist rebellion. Even during the time of Amadeus, the French did not scruple to coquet with the Carlists, and the ex-King complained, after he had returned to Italy, that France not only encouraged the dissatisfactions in the north of Spain, but that the Duc De Broglie cut off the moral and material aid given to Don Carlos too late to be of any service to the short-lived monarchy at Madrid. Later, we have seen how the remonstrances of Spanish leaders and the representatives of Germany were necessary to check the supplies which the Carlists received from French soil; and French recognition of the Spanish Republic came tardily and with reluctance. Now, however, the task of regulating commerce on the Franco-Spanish frontier is made easier; and, with the countenance of Germany and England, the young republic has before it a more hopeful prospect.

Amadeus is said to have lately prophesied that Spain would be Carlist, or in the power of the Carlists, within two years. His sympathies are not altogether with Charles VII., as he styles the pretender, neither do his personal likings incline him to "the famous Spanish savages" who made his reign so uncomfortable, and who quarreled in and out of his Cabinet while he yet held the reins of power. As one who belongs to a race of sovereigns, he must favor the Chief who claims the right to a throne as against a democracy. But the fates of Germany and Italy are bound up together. The triumph of a Roman Catholic royal pretender in Spain would be another defiance to Germany. The establishment of Charles VII. in Spain would result in a Papal league extending to France, possibly to Italy and Austria. It would menace the solidity of the German Empire, which may not outlive the present Emperor, and Prince Bismarck. The interference of Germany in behalf of the Republic of Spain, resulting as as it has in securing recognition by other European States, was no less wise for Germany than generous to Spain. But there is no human feeling in diplomacy, and the action of Germany was thoroughly politic. It was as purely selfish as Russia's refusal to be in haste to follow the example of the other States.

The friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world will turn their attention to Spain with renewed interest and anxiety. It must be confessed that the darkest part of the picture is not that which gives us a glimpse of the savage Carlist hordes in the north. Jealousy and intrigue incapacitate the leaders in Madrid. Serrano, Sagasta, Zorilla, and the other older statesmen seem incapable of leading an administration, or they are themselves impossible. Castelar, brilliant and eloquent though he is, lacks the firm grasp of a practical statesman; such an enthusiastic visionary as he is not the man for the extreme emergency of to-day. But even if Carlism were to triumph, the struggle would only be reopened. The pretender brings with him the same elements of discord that now agitate the councils of those who oppose him. With an overthrow of the republic, the Alfonsists would spring into fresh life, and their intrigues would combine with those of the Republicans to make the reign of the new King a series of alarms and combats. The most hopeful view of the case is that, thanks to foreign friendship, the Carlists may be kept down long enough for the Spanish people to become accustomed to getting on without much of any government. It is a good test of the self-governing power of any people that they shall be found able to maintain tolerable order, material prosperity, and social stability even while their Government is practically suspended. For more than a year Spain has had no ruler. It cannot have escaped the attention of the people that they have got on passably well. Why should they, after enduring with patience and fortitude a form of a republic, be troubled with a King?

GOV. MOSES ON THE DEFENSIVE.

There is very little in the long and turgid address recently made by Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, before his colored supporters, at Sumter, that will serve to exculpate him from the serious charges of fraud and corruption brought against him by both Conservatives and Republicans. The Governor has had superior facilities for examining the official records of the administrations preceding his own, and has evidently improved them. He arraigns his predecessors for each and every fraud charged against them by the Conservatives, extenuating nothing, and setting down everything, if not in malice, at least in the blackest possible colors. He fixes upon Scott, Chamberlain, Parker, and Kimpton all that they have been accused of. He seems to take delight in branding them with the infamies known as the "bond," the "land," and the "Sinking Fund" Commission frauds; and he places himself before the eyes of the ignorant negroes as the savior of the State. He reminds those negroes that he deserted his old Confederate friends, and bravely incurred obloquy, and withstood the storm of curses hurled at him, because he espoused the black man's cause. He deftly pours into their willing ears the tale of his pretended "wrongs." He represents himself as the victim of the vilest calumny; as the mark for the arrows of jealousy and the stilettoes of political conspirators; and calls upon the blacks to rally around him, and to make sure that he is re-elected, as the only means of permanently securing their rights.

Gov. Moses alludes to the reduction, under his administration, of the gross amount of the State debt from $16,000,000 to $10,000,000; but omits to state that this was effected by a repudiation measure. He persuades his colored supporters that the act for funding the present debt of $10,000,000, and the interest on it, at fifty cents on the dollar, has been productive of the desired results; whereas, the truth is that but few of the bondholders show any disposition to surrender their old bonds and accept the provisions of the new act. The only real reform which has been effected since he came into office is the "making of a tax levy for specific purposes." This the Conservative press of the State regards as practical, and likely to prevent the diversion of public moneys to dishonest purposes. The Governor asserts that the expenditures under his rule have been less than those under Gov. Scott, but this is pronounced untrue by the Charleston *News and Courier*, which also states that the deficiency for the coming fiscal year, caused by the reckless manner in which the Legislature of 1873-4 spent more than its expected income, will amount to $515,000. Gov. Moses has evidently been so busy in attacking Scott that he has forgotten to tell the whole truth about himself and his Legislature. He is also curiously unmindful of certain alleged "irregularities" in his own conduct, such as the forging of pay-certificates, the abuse of his power to pardon offenders, the removal of public officers for the sake of replacing them by creatures entirely committed to his schemes of trickery, and the mysterious expansion of the salary which he receives as Governor from thirty-five hundred to as many thousand dollars yearly. He passes over this array of charges, many of which have been proved against him, classing them with the calumnies which, as he informs the sympathetic negroes, were concocted in order that his "nerve might be shattered" and his "heart be broken." He condescends to throw some light upon the transaction which led to his recent indictment for larceny, viz.: the agreement to pay $12,000 from the contingent fund of the State for the political control of the newspaper known as the Columbia *Union-Herald*; and, while what he says will doubtless convince most of the negroes that he acted rightly, it shows to those more experienced in politics and worldly ways how totally devoid he is of a sense of responsibility in the use of the public money. In short, the Governor has not, in the eyes of the intelligent and the unprejudiced, vindicated his character. It is quite as savory as of yore.

It is melancholy to see the negroes imposed upon by so consummate a knave as Moses. But they are for the present helpless in his hands, unless some better Republican candidate than has yet appeared comes to the surface of South Carolina politics. Moses, with his long array of imposing platitudes, and with his cunning appeals to the susceptible blacks for sympathy, touches the hearts of the ignorant, while at the same time he receives the unwavering support of those who are somewhat enlightened, but who are corrupt and vicious. Even while he perpetuates the tyranny which crushes the whites of the State under an odious system of taxation without representation, he hypocritically advises the negroes to be "conciliatory" and forbearing. The champion robber of his time, he parades himself in the guise of an honest man who has been foully aspersed; urges the voters who support him to disregard opinion as manifested by people in "other States;" and announces himself as the only true "reformer." The negroes of Sumter, who first elected him to the Legislature, whence he climbed into the Governor's chair, are completely in his power.

But we do not believe that the whole colored population of South Carolina is in the same unfortunate position. It is by no means certain that the colored people of intelligence in that community follow the instructions, given by the Governor, to disregard the opinions coming from Republicans in other States. The intelligent are, it is true, but few in number as compared with the multitude in ignorance, but they may yet do much service as an active minority, hostile to corruption, and to Moses, its apostle. Perhaps they may help to convince those of their own color who are now the supporters of Moses that he has misled them; and, once convinced of that, the whole negro vote will be thrown in the interest of reform. Possibly that very opinion manifested in "other States," which the Governor affects so much to disdain, may be the force that will push him out of the chair which he now disgraces, and take from him the leadership of the party which, under pretense of aiding and protecting, he daily betrays.

EMIGRATION.

It has long been the custom to set a high value upon the steady flow of emigration that has come to us from Europe. The increase of population, and the additions made to the labor capital—in other words, to the producing power—of the country, have been constantly regarded as among the best indications of present prosperity, and as guarantees for the future. If the view thus taken be sound, we cannot look without some special interest upon the magnitude of a contrary movement that has been going on for a long time past. The time may not have come when we ought to say that the tide of emigration has absolutely turned, but it is nevertheless a fact that, whereas in former years the European steam-ships invariably left this port with but few steerage passengers, they are now taking them back by thousands every week. The people thus returning are of the class whose advent among us has generally been most valued—laborers, mechanics, and artisans of every description. That they are not going back satisfied with their American experience may very safely be assumed. Neither are they returning upon a mere venture. They have tried both the old country and the new, they understand something of both, and they deliberately prefer the old. It is of no use shutting our eyes to these facts, neither is it enough to try and find consolation in the thought that such a relief to the labor market in this country at the present time ought to be made a source of congratulation rather than the reverse. We cannot see any advantage to be derived by this country from the movement, unless it be in the lesson that it presents, and which certainly deserves some consideration.

It is generally alleged that emigrants leave their homes in Europe because that part of the world is overcrowded. We do not say whether that theory is true or not. But it is quite safe to affirm that it is not the reason why they are leaving America to return to the old country again. If New-York be overcrowded so that the demand for labor is less than the supply, the United States are not. There is abundance of room for as many people as will come to us, if only they they will occupy it. But it is easier for a rich man to say, "Go West," than for a poor man to go. Mr. Arch, the Irish agitator among the English agricultural laborers, in like manner finds it a very pleasant, perhaps a very lucrative, occupation, to tell his victims to go into the wilds of Canada. But, judging from their letters, those who have taken his advice and gone have not found it so very easy to live in the wilderness, and, without so much as a dollar in their pockets to subsist upon, to become proprietary farmers. The truth is that, although there is plenty of room in America for all who come, something more is needed than a passage across the Atlantic. Agents in Europe, and men like Mr. Arch and Mr. Jenkins do not tell the whole truth when they depict the advantages of emigration. Consequently, although they pocket their own fees, and thereby make their business a success to themselves, the people whom they induce to emigrate may sometimes suffer the most painful disappointments at not having their expectations realized. In the height of this feeling they are quite ready to go back to the home where they had, if not the prospects of wealth, at least the certainty of competence and some comforts. The system of deception practiced by interested agents in Europe is, we believe, doing this country a great deal of harm. For it is not likely that there is one among the thousands who are going back every week to Europe in a state of disappointment, who would recommend any of his friends or associates to emigrate to America. On the contrary, the very fact that he has returned will be an argument against emigration, if he never speak a word. But it is much more probable that all these people, scattered through the large cities and the manufacturing and agricultural districts, will be so many centres of an opposition to that system from which America has derived so much benefit. And it is to this that we look, mainly for an explanation of the statement made officially in England, that the number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the first six months of this year was less by 49,357 than during the corresponding period last year. When that is remembered, and when, in addition to it, we find that emigration is really taking place, to a very large extent, from New-York to Europe, it is none too soon to give the subject serious attention.

It certainly seems strangely inconsistent that hard-working men with their families, after coming to this country, are induced to leave it again when in so many parts of the States their presence would be welcomed. And it may very reasonably be asked whether it would not be cheaper to offer to those people who are honest and willing to work, the necessary facilities for finding employment and a home in some other part of the country, than to leave them unheeded to go back to Europe. It is hardly to be expected that emigrants who come here under the idea that they will get employment directly they land, can have the necessary funds to enable them to look for an opening in some other State, when they find their expectations disappointed. It is a very unwise policy, to say the least, to allow these people to leave the country, when from all parts of the States good men disposed to labor are asked for as among the most valuable acquisitions that are needed. An active organization of a comprehensive kind, having for its sole object the correction of the evil thus put before us, would be productive of much good both to the immigrants and to the country.

A COUNTRY HOTEL.

About the middle of the last century a gentleman of the name of Mathew inherited during minority a great estate in the South of Ireland. For several years after coming of age he traveled on the Continent, and during this time, unlike too many of his order, he improved both his mind and means. Limiting his expenses to a sum which enabled him to live with ease and comfort as a gentleman, he accumulated many thousands for an end he had in view. On returning to his home at Thomastown he proceeded to put his cherished project into execution. His savings enabled him to carry out extensive improvements, and to enlarge his mansion-house, until it became one of the largest and most commodious in the world, without putting one penny of incumbrance on his property. When all his arrangements were completed he found himself with a clear £8,000 a year—a sum which, with the advantage of living on his own estate, would probably be equivalent to $200,000 a year in New-York to-day; for prices in Ireland were then extraordinarily low: wages averaged from ten to twenty cents a day; meat was from five to ten cents a pound, and other prices were correspondingly low. Mr. Mathew—who was of the same family as the famous apostle of temperance—then proceeded to model the arrangements of his house on the plan of an immense and splendid hotel. A guest on his arrival was received by a head servant, who informed him that he had merely to give his orders and to do precisely as he pleased. There was a coffee-room where meals were served at all hours, and guests could dine by themselves, or in company, as suited them. If they pleased to shoot, a game-keeper was in attendance. The immense stables were filled with horses for those who chose to hunt. Punts and fishing-rods were ready for disciples of Walton, while for those who preferred the lazier delights of the billiard and whist tables, those resources were at hand. Nor was the stimulus which such pastimes seem generally to demand on the part of their votaries wanting, in the shape of a regular bar. As in the establishment of the Duc De Sully, nobody was bored by being asked to do this, that, or the other. It was entirely understood that each did as he liked, and if he liked to do nothing, why, he did that.

Of course, no hotel established for profit could be conducted in such a fashion as the establishment we have described at Thomastown, but nevertheless it is quite practicable to make country hotel life a far more private, domestic, and yet comfortable kind of existence than it has heretofore been in this country. The great desideratum is a thorough country-house hotel in a very attractive country. There is a hotel in the Isle of Man singularly well adapted to this end. Formerly the seat of the Monarch of Man, the Duke of Athol, it was enlarged and adapted to its present use when the Duke's family ceased to hold property in the island. The hotel is conducted at once on the American and on the European plan. When inclined for society, the gentleman guest can take his meals at the public table, and pass his evenings amid a crowd of guests, dancing and talking in the whilome ducal drawing-rooms; while on the other hand, he can, if otherwise disposed, avoid everything in the shape of petticoats, by retiring to the snug quarters appropriated to bachelors in the other wing. There he finds a long, low room, carpeted, curtained, and furnished with comfortable sofas and chairs, which give a home-like air, while if the weather be at all chilly, a cheerful fire blazes on the hearth. A number of tables are arranged for *diner à la carte*. Beyond these snug quarters are billiard rooms, and the various accommodations necessary for the comfort of the lords of creation. Nor is the comfort of the ladies less consulted. Not far from London, there is also a famous country-house hotel known as Oatlands Park. This, too, was once a ducal abode. Originally a residence of several of the kings, it at length became the residence of Queen Victoria's uncle, the Duke of York, and about ten years ago was purchased by a company and turned into a hotel. The house, a magnificent edifice, is situated on a commanding terrace, near the middle of a park, and commands a noble and extensive view over the charming country which surrounds it. This has proved a favorite retreat for ladies, invalids, and others who seek quiet and comfort, and we cannot but think that the time has arrived when some such establishment would meet with success here. Every year there is a larger class in this country seeking such Summer quarters. There are numbers of widows and maiden ladies, especially, who, shunning the publicity of the great watering-place hotels, and dreading the discomforts of country boarding, are either driven to Europe or compelled to pass nearly the whole Summer in town. It would be quite unnecessary that such an establishment as we propose should be gorgeously fitted up. Privacy and thorough comfort are the chief points to be kept in view. The situation should be picturesque, within two miles of a railroad station. There should be a large well-wooded private pleasure ground, and abundance of walks and drives. Comfortable chairs, plenty of newspapers and magazines, and good attendance would be essential, but mirrors, gilding, Aubusson carpets might well be dispensed with. An establishment such as this, thoroughly well conducted, would be certain to take with the best class of persons, and would be well filled for at least six months in the year, while by adopting the European custom of charging low rates in Winter, it would probably more than pay expenses in that season. Never yet has the experiment been tried of a hotel in the country with the comforts of a hotel in town, and this is a principal cause why Americans rush back to city life the moment the Summer heats are passed, for anything more cheerless, more capable of producing the "prostration of boredom" than our Summer hotels on wet or gloomy days cannot be invented.

JURIST AND POLITICIAN.

JUDGE CHURCH AS A REPUDIATOR.

The following is a report from the columns of the New-York *World* of a portion of a speech delivered on the 27th of August, 1868, by Hon. Sanford E. Church. It was accompanied by the following headlines:

"The Political and Financial Situation—The Follies and Crimes of Radicalism Depicted—Our Financial Situation Described by an Authority on Finance—One Currency for All."

We have inscribed upon our banners, "one currency for the bondholders and the people; one currency for the farmer, the mechanic, the pensioner, and the bondholders." Our Republican friends say this is repudiation. We say that the Government bond which does not declare upon its face, or in the law under which it was issued, that it was payable in coin, may be paid in the currency of the country—in the same currency that you were obliged to take for every debt owing to you, for every article of property which you sold, for every hour of labor which you performed. The same currency you were obliged to take the bondholder must take, unless the law under which it was issued specified to the contrary. But the Radicals say: "This is repudiation, this is bad faith, this is an act of fraud." Is that so? *I tell you that is the plea of usurers and extortioners.* Let us see if it be bad faith. If you have a greenback in the morning (and I hope you have plenty) and you turn it upon its back, you will find that this note is receivable for all public and private debts, except duties upon imports and interest upon the national debt. That is the law, that they are receivable for all public and private debts, and for everything except interest on the public debt and duties upon Customs, leaving, therefore, the principal of the public debt to be paid by these greenbacks. That is the contract. We do not desire to violate the contract.

Our Radical friends come here with a poor grace. How was it in the Legislature of this State? This State gave bonds, issued when gold was the only legal tender, and the interest payable in gold; the Republican Legislature, against the earnest wish of Gov. Seymour, passed an act to pay that interest in greenbacks, when it was payable in gold, thereby repudiating the contract of the State of New-York. That was all right on their part; but when we come to these rich bondholders, who have no contract for payment in gold, they raise up their hands in holy horror, and cry out repudiation and fraud. I have attempted to show you what the law is; now, what is the justice of the case? Here is a man who, five years ago, had $40 in gold. He lent it to the Government and got a hundred-dollar bond. He has received since that time $6 yearly, in gold, for interest. He has been exempted from taxation which would be equal to $3 annually in gold. Added together, that makes $45 already received in gold for the $40 originally lent the Government, and now he comes and demands $100 in gold more. We propose to pay him $70, what they are now worth in gold, and yet our Radical friends, who seem to be the organs of these bondholders, say we are doing injustice to these poor, wretched bondholders, in not giving them $30 in addition to the $70 we propose to pay, although they have received $5 more than they originally loaned to the Government. They passed a Funding bill, which is to cure all these difficulties, just before Congress adjourned; but the President did not sign it, thank the Lord! They threatened to pass it over the President's veto. It is a measure instigated by bondholders for their benefit, for the purpose of choking you off, my Republican friends. They propose to issue new bonds, running thirty or forty years, and after they have run thirty, to pay four and one-half per cent. principal and interest in gold, and if they run forty years, four per cent, and make them forever exempt from taxation. Now, let us cipher. Let us see what the difference would be. You take one dollar, which is equal, I believe, as gold now is, to about sixty-eight cents. That is the present value, as we say, of one dollar of these bonds—sixty-eight cents in gold. Now, cast the interest for thirty years at six per cent., the present rate, and then take one, as they propose to give, of the new bonds payable in gold, and cast the interest for thirty years at four and a half, and you get forty-five cents more than the bond is worth at the present value in greenbacks. That would make upon the whole $2,000,000,000 the nice little sum of $900,000,000 difference, which these gentlemen propose to make a donation of to the bondholders, and have you toil and pay it. Are you willing to do that? [Shouts of "No, no."] If you are, vote the Radical ticket.

COMING POLITICAL EVENTS.

The leading political events this week are the election on the proposed new Constitution in Ohio, and the meeting in Reading of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League on Tuesday; the meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg, and of the Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville on Wednesday, and the meeting of the Alabama Republican State Convention in Montgomery on Thursday.

COLORADO NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Manitou, Col., Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

I have not been unmindful of my duties and privileges during all my long absence from the columns of The Times. I didn't "go for to do it." I have been more unfortunate than derelict. Some illness, much care, many perplexities, and absorbing occupations have held my pen suspended till it has grown blunt and rusty with disuse. It is nearly two months—it seems quite six—since we, my daughter and I, left Washington—just before the tornado came and Congress went. The journey from Washington to Chicago, so often traveled over, is always wearisome to me; but we made it this time under peculiar circumstances of wild impatience and sad apprehensions, being hurried westward by tidings of the dangerous illness of one most dear to us; and thus it seemed interminable. After that followed many days of anxious watching and suspense, and then the cloud was mercifully lifted. We made the journey from Chicago to Denver by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Kansas Pacific, during three of the warmest days of the season, yet with marvelously little discomfort. The air on the plains was ferociously hot, but it was alive—in motion—and so endurable. The Pullman cars on these roads are the best of their kind, which is the best in the world, and never were two lone women so indebted to railroad officers and employes for attention and courtesy as were we on that same journey. We were neither of us well, and tidings of renewed danger to the precious life we had thought quite restored followed us. We can never forget the almost filial and paternal kindness of the conductors of the palace cars all the long, sad journey. God bless them for good fellows!

It is interesting and cheering to mark how the tide of cultivation in great green billows of grass and grain is gaining on the tawny wastes of the prairies. Through Kansas it comes surging on, as though in a mad haste of conquest, bearing blessing, not destruction, on its breast. There are still stations on these *longas vias* where, but for the coming and going of the daily trains, life would be as lonely as in a lighthouse far out on some rocky ocean ledge, and even more dreary and monotonous; but the time is coming when at almost every such point and "coign of vantage," there will be a village, with all the modern improvements. Forlorn little cabins will be built first, and dreadful eating-houses, and saloons of all sorts; then a better class of people will come in—brave men and braver women—who champion civilization amid savage isolation and desolation—who build churches and school-houses, read good books, vote the Republican ticket, and take The Times.

The experimental farms and nurseries of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company far out on the plains seem to be doing admirably, and show some surprising results of cultivation without irrigation. "If such things are done in the dry wood, what will be in the green."

Other vast farm lands all along this mighty thoroughfare, lying fallow since the creation—or rather since the subsiding of the primeval sea which once beat against the Rocky Mountains—oppressively silent as they are since the grand tramp of the herded bison, the thrilling howl of the wolf, and the cheerful whoop of the savage have died away before the impertinent scream of the locomotive and the small thunder of the train, are still vocal to me, and strangely eloquent with a cry to all the impoverished, crowded toilers of the Old World, "Come over and cultivate us! Come out of your narrow alleys, your wretched garrets, your noisome slums! Give us your lives, your hearts and hands, and we will give you your first real homes, assurance, security, and independence—room and pure air in divine sufficiency!" Hearing this great voice of the waiting and promised land, it seemed no longer dreary or dazzlingly desolate, with its vast dome and wall of sapphire, but a type of the House of the Father, in which there are "many mansions." Everywhere for many miles I saw neither stream nor lake nor well. I did not despair of the land, knowing that in this region rainfalls are almost certain to follow cultivation—that whenever man may plant the Lord will water.

We found Denver looking more than ever pleasant and prosperous. Many new trees had been planted, and the old ones had grown prodigiously; hosts of new buildings had gone up; in short, the lusty young giant of a town is striking out over the plains and the foot-hills in all directions. Heretofore Denver has not been especially favored in the hostelry line. Its citizens seemed to know how to do everything well but "keep a hotel." Only three years ago the sufferings of fastidious tourists were intolerable. So insufficient were the accommodations that many travelers frequently went from hotel to hotel wildly but vainly begging for admittance; and so indifferent, to say the least, was the fare that it was doubtful whether the "ins" or the "outs" were the most unfortunate. Now there are a goodly number of good public houses. "You pays your money, (a good deal of it,) and takes your choice." I can only speak from experience of the Inter-Ocean. This is a new house, elegantly and most thoroughly furnished; has an excellent table, attentive servants, and for a landlord a courteous and thoughtful gentleman. But we did not linger long, even in such pleasant quarters. There was something yet better for us in Denver than the cozy and comfortable Inter-Ocean—the dear old house of dear old friends, where we rested and cooled down, and were comforted by better tidings from the East. Here we met our great friend, Canon Kingsley, just up from Manitou and Glen Eyrie, and just off for home. We were pained to find him quite seriously indisposed from the lingering effects of a severe cold taken last Spring at Niagara. With that cold on his chest he made the long journey to California, saw all the great sights, made all the great excursions, ate all the great dinners, and delivered his great lectures. He reached Colorado in a state of utter exhaustion, and suffering from pleurisy, and, unfortunately, could not remain long enough to regain his high, happy spirit, and recuperate his wonderful energies. He felt confident that the voyage home would restore him, and amid this fine, thin atmosphere, panted painfully for the salt sea air. His heart turned wearily from these glorious heights and shadowy gorges toward mountainous ocean billows and darker ocean depths. God grant that the strong sea breeze may come to him "with healing on its wings"—that his weary frame and great, homesick heart may rest and gather strength—

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

The night before he left Mr. Kingsley gave his lecture on "Westminster Abbey," though he was barely able to do so, and because he had promised. He had a very large and a most respectful and responsive audience. The next evening we drove out to an encampment of the Indians, who had come to Denver to hold, in the very blaze of civilization and within the "sound of the church-going bell," a grand pow-wow and a succession of scalp-dances. Several hundred of these innocent creatures, men, women, and children, had gone frantic with delight over the possession of two or three fresh Sioux scalps. They were wilder than we got over a live Canon and a real Lord. They were now getting a little tired of their prolonged glorification, which necessitated somewhat more of physical exertion than is agreeable to the aboriginal constitution, and the word was, "I cannot dance to-night—except for a con

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

SIXTH DAY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—A CENTENNIAL CENSUS—CURIOUS PHENOMENA OF SOUND—CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

The day has been a busy one. Four sub-sections have been in session, and an attempt was made to dispose of about fifty papers, some of them the most valuable of the present meeting. The association assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in general session, President Leconte in the chair. The following new members were admitted: Dr. George C. Jarvis, Hartford; W. R. Singleton, Washington; Pliny Jewell, Hartford; Dr. John Dwyer, Hartford; Elias Lewis, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis Capen, Boston; Bennett Rowland Allen, Hartford; A. B. Wilber, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Dr. Gurdon W. Russell, Hartford.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names as officers for the next year, and the selections were unanimously adopted by the association: President, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, Washington; Vice-President, Section A, Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale College; Vice-President, Section B, Prof. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal; General Secretary, Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, of Boston; Permanent Secretary for five years, Mr. F. W. Putnam, of Boston; Treasurer Mr. William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia. Standing Committee—Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, Chairman of Section A; Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Chairman of Section B; Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, of Boston, Mass.; Prof. G. F. Barker, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Prof. B. A. Gould, of Boston, Mass.; Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, and the President, Vice-President, Permanent Secretary, General Secretary, and Treasurer of the Hartford and Detroit meetings. The invitation to hold the next annual meeting at Detroit was accepted, and the second Wednesday in August fixed as the day of meeting.

FUND FOR ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

By the new Constitution the fund derived from the life-membership receipts, $50 each are devoted to the foundation of a fund for original research. The Secretary announced the receipt of one subscription, thus making a beginning for the fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Prof. Barnard, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, reported that the committee had been called upon to settle a very difficult question—as to the best system of weights and measures for universal use. The metric system has been adopted by nearly all the European nations, and the only other system of any importance is the British, which is in general use in this country, and is legalized in both countries in certain cases. The Speaker advocated the metric system, and such legislation by Congress as shall make it the only legal system.

Prof. Gould said that about six years ago Baron Gerold, then Prussian Minister at Washington, stated that he was authorized to say that if the United States would amend its coinage in conformity with the metric system Germany would do the same. Our dollar would then weigh one and a half grammes of pure gold, and the actual deterioration from its present value would be only one-third of a cent. It is our own fault if we do not accede to such a simple change as this in return for the great benefits which would result from the adoption of the metric system.

The partial report of the committee was then adopted, and the committee was continued.

A CENTENNIAL CENSUS.

The following resolution from the Standing Committee was read and adopted:

Resolved, That this association is impressed with the advantage to science which would be derived from the taking of a centennial census of the United States upon the 1st of June, 1875, the results of which should be ready for publication in the following year, as a feature of the general celebration of the completion of our first century of national existence.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this association are authorized and requested to communicate these resolutions officially to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to both Houses of Congress, calling attention to the importance of favorable action thereupon.

ABNORMAL PHENOMENA OF SOUND.

The morning hour was devoted to the consideration of an exceedingly interesting paper, by Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, on "Abnormal Phenomena of Sound," giving the results of experiments by the Light-house Board. The American coast is more subject to fogs than that of any other country. Attempts have been made to send intense beams of light through these fogs, but as the mildest fog suffices to shut out the rays of the sun, it is manifest that it would shut out all other lights. The idea has prevailed that fog would interrupt sound, but recent experiments prove the contrary. In a dense fog one signal was heard twenty-five miles. The fog-signals are of three descriptions—whistles, trumpets, and syrens—the construction of which was described. The last mentioned is by far the most powerful. The Professor narrated singular phenomena of sound which had recently been observed. During the late war, in two instances at least, the noise of a severe battle was not heard at a point only three miles away. In some cases sound is heard several miles distant from its source, but on nearer approaches becomes inaudible. A simple and ingenious explanation of these phenomena was offered by Prof. Henry, and also of the action of wind on sound. The Professor spoke of the echo which occasionally comes from the ocean, and which Tyndall considers a rebound from the air. The speaker considered it a rebound from the waves, against which the sound had been thrown by the wind. An animated discussion followed, in which Profs. Vanderweyde, Newcombe, Barker, and Eustis took part.

A kindred paper followed, read by the Secretary, Dr. Lawrence Turnbull, "On the Influence that Varying Atmospheric Conditions have upon the Perceptions of Sounds, Especially those of the Human Ear, with Experiments."

BORROWING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. E. B. Elliott, the Washington statistician, read an article on the "Credit of the United States Government." At a former meeting the speaker had called attention to the fact that the credit of the Government, *i. e.*, its borrowing power in times of peace, and under favorable circumstances, was from three and a half to four and a half per cent. This is established by the experience of the Government before the late war. The prices of our national securities, proper allowances being made for the currency price of gold and the period which the securities have to run to maturity, show that the normal rates are being gradually reached. During the month of May last, the prices of "new fives," so called, indicated a borrowing power of 4.6 per cent., but during the placing of these five per cent. securities early in June last and about the close of July, the prices of these securities fell so as to indicate the borrowing rate to be nearly 5 per cent. This rate has, however, again fallen to about 4.7 per cent.

Prof. Parkhurst read two astronomical papers, one on the "Tails of Comets," the other on the "Loss of Light in Transmission through Space." Referring to the recent comet, he showed the close agreement of the observed position and form of the tail at different dates from June 12 to July 21, with his computations. There were but two anomalous observations, which he supposes to be erroneous, and a plausible explanation of which he suggested, showing that in each case the tail should have been in the observed place on the evening previous. He also exhibited a diagram representing the orbit of the great comet of 1843, which approached exceedingly near to the surface of the sun, and the hyperbolic motion of particles leaving the head at different dates, together with the resulting form of the tail, including not merely that visible to the eye, but that which had emanated from the head while it was within the earth's orbit. He called attention to the fact that the end of the tail, thus computed, was more illuminated than that next the comet's head, and was concentrated, occupying less than one-fourth the space traveled over by the comet while it was issuing; and yet, from some unexplained cause, had ceased to be visible. The action of the ether upon the form and position of a comet's tail, if perceptible at all, would settle the question whether the sun has an ether of its own, carried by it through that still more rare ether which brings to us the pulsations of light, or whether the sun, in its motion through space, leaves the ether behind it, to sweep the tail from its place.

CHEMICAL SUBSECTION.

In the chemical subsection Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky, described a curious association of Datholite, Garnet, and Idocrase, occurring in Santa Clara, Cal.

Prof. H. Carmichael, of Philadelphia, exhibited a new platinum digestor, by means of which minerals and other matters insoluble in acids at ordinary temperature may be digested and disintegrated at high temperature by means of acids under pressure. This paper was discussed by Profs. Silliman, Johnson, and Smith.

Dr. Smith then described a method of making absolute alcohol by a very much smaller quantity of lime than is usually employed.

Mr. E. S. Dana, of New-Haven, read a paper on the thermo-electrical properties of some minerals and their varieties.

Mr. B. S. Hedrick, of Washington, spoke of the "Chemistry of Steel." Prof. Baur, of New-York, [illegible] element, [illegible] supposed that the manufacture of steel. It is now found that silicon is also a steel-making element when made to take the place of carbon. Prof. De Molay, of France, has lately shown that phosphorus is a steel-maker. Boron and aluminum may be placed in the same list. Thus substances which have heretofore been regarded as highly injurious can be used in the manufacture of true steel, if the carbon is removed and the proper quantity of the other is substituted. The paper was discussed by Profs. Smith, Silliman, Johnson, and Hunt.

SUBSECTION IN BIOLOGY OF SECTION B.

One of the most valuable papers presented during the meeting was the first read in the biology subsection. It was by Prof. W. H. Brewer, of the Sheffield Scientific School, and is to be incorporated in the addition to the census which Prof. Walker is now completing. The subject was "The Present Distribution of Woodlands Within the United States." This paper was illustrated by a map showing by different degrees of intensities of color the relative areas of woodland throughout the country, accompanied by a description of the methods by which the results had been arrived at, and analyses of the tree growth of the various sections into which the country was divided. He stated that over 300 species of trees were natives of the United States, about 250 of which are tolerably abundant somewhere in the country. Of these 250 species, about 120 species are large and abundant trees, and twenty species attain a height of over 100 feet. Then followed the characteristics of the ten districts into which the country was divided, with notes on the diminution, the extent of the industries dependent on it, and remarks on future prospects.

Prof. Gray followed, with "Notes on Tree Growth," intended to prove that trees after reaching maturity do not increase in height; a question which has recently become prominent, in consequence of a lawsuit in Pennsylvania.

The geological subsection, after meeting in the morning and hearing the following papers: "Further Observations on the Geology of North-western Massachusetts, with Special Reference to the Hoosac Range," Sanborn Tenney; "On the Trap Rocks of the Connecticut Valley," Edward S. Dana, adjourned to meet with the Biological Section, and at 4 P. M. adjourned until evening.

In the afternoon a delightful excursion was made to the village of South Manchester.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON FRIDAY—MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE—MR. MOULTON EXPECTED IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, appointed to examine into the charges preferred by Mr. Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will close its labors on next Friday evening. Yesterday the subcommittee intrusted with the work of drawing up the report held a consultation. There was no regular meeting of the members, but in the morning District Attorney Winslow got back from Shelter Island, and paid a visit to the office of Mr. Sage in this City. Both gentlemen then went to the office of Mr. Cleveland, and it was there determined to report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church at the prayer meeting next Friday. Mr. Winslow was occupied during the greater part of yesterday at his country seat, near Bay Ridge, in drawing up a rough draft of the report. This evening there will be a meeting of the subcommittee, at which that draft will be examined and revised. It will then be submitted to the Investigating Committee for further revision, after which it will be presented to the Plymouth Church Examining Committee, and by that body to the church. Mr. Sage, of the subcommittee, said yesterday that the place of meeting to-day where the draft of the report is to be examined will be kept secret, and that nothing more concerning the investigation would be given to the press until the final report was made. There has been, however, a leak in the committee from the first, and it is possible that some of the evidence taken during the investigation, which has not yet been published, will find its way into print before all the testimony is published by the committee. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman has possession of the testimony, and he has said that if any of the testimony is published before the final report is made, it will appear in a garbled form, and without the authorization of the committee, the members of which are bound to secrecy.

Mr. Moulton is hourly expected in Brooklyn, but it is understood that he has determined not to read any statement or giving any further evidence before the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church. It is not known whether he will publish his long statement. Yesterday it was rumored that he would take legal steps to refute the charges of black-mail, and had already communicated with a lawyer with that end in view. Mr. Tilton professes to know nothing of Mr. Moulton's movements, but confidently asserts that Moulton will make a statement of some sort in reference to the charges of black-mail immediately on his arrival in Brooklyn. Mr. Tilton looks to Mr. Moulton to support all the charges made by the former against Mr. Beecher. The summons and complaint in the suit against Mr. Beecher for criminal conversation have been prepared, but have not yet been served. Mr. Tilton has engaged other counsel to assist Judge Morris, but no active steps toward pressing the suit have yet been taken. The adherents of both parties to the controversy are still discussing the side issues of the case at great length, and with more or less violence in the local papers. The following extract from a letter received yesterday by Mr. Cleveland, of the Investigating Committee, from Rev. Frank Russell, a Congregational clergyman, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, controverts the statements made in an interview had with Mrs. Stanton:

> On the 15th of May last I had a conversation with Mrs. Elisabeth Cady Stanton, during which our talk turned upon the Beecher-Tilton matter. We both expressed regrets at the absorption of the public with such a case, and while I expressed absolute confidence in Mr. Beecher's integrity, she did not demur in the least at the sentiment. I cannot affirm that she expressed the same confidence, but in the absence of any word to the contrary, the impression was left upon my mind that she entirely agreed with me.
>
> I remarked to her that I considered Mrs. Tilton the one to be pitied. At this she spoke of Mrs. Tilton with great earnestness and sympathy, saying that she (Mrs. Tilton) was as pure a character as lived; that she was well acquainted with her, and knew her troubles, and suffering; that she was wrecked with grief brought on by her husband; that for a long time she had withdrawn from society, making or receiving scarcely a call, but shutting herself up to her own sorrow, which would doubtless lay her soon in her grave. This, she said, is an instance of what a husband has power to do.
>
> She spoke of Mr. Tilton's fall with the Woodhull; how, in his strange infatuation, he clung to her (Woodhull) when every decent person had abandoned her; how she had hoped for Mr. Tilton's reform, and that his wife might condone his course, and yet have measurable peace again in her life, &c. I do not profess to give any expressions verbatim, but I am certain that I do not deviate from the meaning which Mrs. Stanton intended to convey to me. She gave no hint of any suspicion against Mr. Beecher, but affirmed with great earnestness of manner her full belief that Mrs. Tilton, a pure and beautiful character, was crushed by grief at the reckless unfaithfulness of her husband.
>
> My amazement was so great at recent newspaper accounts quoting Mrs. Stanton to the contrary that I mentioned to some parties that I knew they (the accounts) could not be confirmed. I cannot forbear pointing out to you the wide disparity between Mrs. Stanton in May and as represented by late papers.
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> Yours, most truly,
> FRANK RUSSELL,
> Pastor First Congregational Church,
> Kalamazoo, Mich.

FRANK MOULTON'S RETURN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—Frank Moulton passed through this city on the 11 o'clock Shore Line train to-night, en route for New-York.

A LONG CONSULTATION WITH GEN. BUTLER—MOULTON'S CHARACTER TO BE VINDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Frank D. Moulton spent a portion of to-day in this city, and was beset with interviewers, against whom, however, he firmly closed his lips. He went to Gen. Butler's office in Pemberton square, and the General immediately sent for Mr. James Redpath. The three were closeted together for more than two hours, and when Moulton and Redpath came out they seemed to have been attending a funeral. Neither of them would be interviewed, but from Mr. Redpath the statement was obtained by a reporter that Mr. Moulton had declared he would vindicate his own character from misapprehensions in a few days. He denied the black-mail charge, and did not speak unkindly of Beecher.

EGYPTIAN DESIGNS ON BERBERA.

"We must confess," says the *Times of India*, "that we never had a profound belief in the philanthropic motives of the Viceroy of Egypt in sending Sir Samuel Baker with an armed force to suppress slavery. The Mohammedan does not look upon slavery with any abhorrence. To him it is sanctioned by his religion, and he regards it as a very useful domestic institution. We had always a strong suspicion that the Viceroy of Egypt, in sending Sir Samuel Baker all the way to the Equator, had in view the mundane object of acquiring territory. The Egyptians have, for some time past, looked upon Abyssinia with a longing eye. We now hear on good authority that the Egyptian Government are desirous of acquiring a footing in Somali, and wish to gain possession of the town of Berbera. They have sent armed reconnoitering parties in vessels down the Red Sea, and if our information is correct they intend at the close of the monsoon, when the fair season sets in, to renew their unwelcome visits. Somali is a primitive country, and the population is chiefly an agricultural one. The inhabitants are distinguished for bravery, but against the Egyptians, with superior arms and cannon, they would not have the slightest chance. On the town of Berbera the settlement at Aden chiefly depends for its sheep, cows, and horses. If we look at the map we will find that Berbera is [illegible] 150 miles from Aden, across the [illegible] located at Berbera would be highly inconvenient. They would have it in their power to reduce our garrison at Aden to a state of semi-starvation. The attitude of the Turks with regard to Lahej renders the designs of the Egyptians on Berbera especially unacceptable. Aden is necessary to us, for it protects our route to India. That barren spot is one of our most important possessions, and on the subject of Aden we must have no 'masterly inactivity.' To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The misfortune is that our Foreign Department is seldom forewarned. Our Intelligence Department is the weakest part of our Home Government. Before the Franco-Prussian War they displayed a marvelous and almost incredible ignorance of the under currents of Eurpean politics. We fear the Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office in India is not in a higher state of efficiency than the Home one. With regard to the designs of the Egyptian Government on Somali and Berbera the rulers of the land will not be able to plead ignorance. The sooner the Khédive is invited to let Berbera alone the better for all parties."

HOTEL AGENTS OF STEAM-SHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SELLING TICKETS ON COMMISSION—IMPORTANT MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED.

To the traveling public the railway and steam-ship agencies opened in all the leading hotels of this City have been not only a great convenience, but in many instances have saved strangers visiting New-York from being imposed upon by unprincipled persons, who often entrap the traveler by inducing him to purchase counterfeit tickets. These agencies have been established at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Astor House, Earle's Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, French's Hotel, the Gilsey House, the New-York Hotel the Grand Central Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, the Cosmopolitan, and Sweeny's Hotels. The guests of these hotels when taking their departure, invariably purchased their tickets from the railway and steam-ship ticket agencies established therein, thus saving much trouble and delay. To ladies more especially the hotel agencies were a great advantage. The proprietors of these agencies are courteous and obliging, and furnish much valuable information to their customers respecting the various railway and steam-ship lines, and have, in consequence, been doing a very large business in the sale of tickets. The railway companies, anxious to save the commission paid to the hotel agents, entered into an arrangement some time ago, for the abolition of the hotel agencies, and on the 11th of July last issued an order directing that all tickets on hand after the 13th of the same month should be returned, and that from that date the hotel agencies would be discontinued. This joint order was issued by the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New-York Central Railroads, through which companies tickets are issued for all the Western roads. Anticipating this action on the part of the railroad companies, the hotel agents formed an association for the purpose of acting in concert for their mutual interest. When the order was issued by the railroad corporations to abolish these agencies, the members of the association met and decided to continue the agencies by procuring tickets for their customers without commission, until they could make such a proposal to the railroad companies as would induce them to rescind the order of July 13. Several meetings have been held lately in reference to the subject, and last evening another session was held at Earle's Hotel, at which Mr. J. K. Lansing, the President of the association, presided. Among the reasons which induced the railroad companies to withdraw the commission paid to these agents, one was owing to the fact that some of the lines, by offering special inducements, were monopolizing the passenger traffic. The object of the Association of General Railway and Steam-ship Ticket Agents is to bind its members to accept no special terms from any line. With this view measures were adopted last evening, and after the members hold another meeting a proposal will be made to the railroad companies, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of inducing them to supply tickets to the hotel agents upon the usual terms.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of leasing the building now used as a Police station for the Thirty-fifth Precinct, at King's Bridge, from Joseph H. Goodwin for ten years, at a rental of $1,700 per annum, and the President was directed to execute a lease with Mr. Goodwin. The contract for repairing the station-house of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, at Tremont, was awarded to H. & C. Clarke, who offered to do the carpenter work for $170, and P. R. Dunham, who proposes to do the mason work for $150, they being the lowest bidders.

Patrolman Patrick Conklin, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication. Patrolman Thomas O'Donnell, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for being late at roll-call and making a false statement in palliation of his offense, and Patrolman James Devins, of the Second Precinct, whose trial for blackmailing one Wm. J. Ree out of $200 was published in the TIMES of Friday last, were also dismissed.

A complaint having been made against Patrolmen McQuade and Collins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, to the effect that they were not citizens of the United States when appointed policemen, the matter was referred to Superintendent Walling and Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who, after making an investigation, reported yesterday that the charge was unfounded, and the complaint was dismissed. The resignation of Patrolman Chas. Glaser, of the Eleventh Precinct, was accepted. The following transfers were made:

Roundsmen—Wm. Ward, from 7th to 27th Precinct; Hugh Watts, from 27th to 7th Precinct.

Patrolmen—David Scally, from 21st to 34th Precinct; James J. Cullen, from 13th to 21st Precinct; John Farrell, from 18th to 35th Precinct; Geo. A. Hess, from 13th to 18th Precinct; John McArthur, from 5th to 19th Precinct; Patrick O'Reilly, from 13th to 5th Precinct; Philip Meaney, from 15th to 23d Precinct; Matthew McSherry, from 13th to 15th Precinct; Leonard S. Walters, from 14th to 35th Precinct; James Moran, from 13th to 14th Precinct; Michael Bolster, from 14th to 18th Precinct; John Ryan, from 19th to 27th Precinct; W. W. Jacobus, from 26th to 9th Precinct; John Mullane, from 6th to 35th Precinct; Wm. A. Starr, from 3d to 9th Precinct; John G. Creighton, from 8th to 9th Precinct; Martin Moloney, from 29th to 5th Precinct; Wm. Z. Repley, from 17th to 28th Precinct; Julius Brookheim, from 28th to 17th Precinct; Thos. McLoughlin, from 20th to 18th Precinct; John M. Bloodgood, from Second District Court to Third District Court; Wm. H. Dakin, from Third District Court to Second District Court; Girard E. Beekman, from 6th to 21st Precinct, to be detailed at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; Robert M. Leach, 21st Precinct, remanded to post duty; John Phelan, 23d Precinct, detailed to House of Good Shepherd.

THE GOVERNOR STILL SILENT.

The rumor that Gov. Dix would render a decision yesterday in the case of Mayor Havemeyer was premature. The Mayor states that he has received no communication from the Governor in relation to the charges. A TIMES reporter asked him if he expected a decision immediately, and he replied that he had no idea when it would come. It is probable that the Governor's action will be made known to-day or to-morrow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman L. A. Sheldon, of Louisana, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John E. Mulford, of Richmond, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Assistant Adjutant General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Sir W. E. Logan, of Montreal, is at the Astor House.

Pay Director J. H. Watmough, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Major Clay, of the British Army, and Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, are at the Brevoort House. Secretary Bristow goes to Long Branch this morning, and thence to Washington to-night.

Commodore H. G. Purviance, U. S. Navy; Pliny Jewell, of Hartford; Wm. Goddard, of Rhode Island, and Wm. Sellers, Vice President of the Centennial Board of Finance, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN ITALIANS.

At a late hour last night a quarrel occurred between two Italians, named Jacomena Fidango, aged forty, of No. 57 Thompson street, and Domenica Orlando, of No. 45 Sullivan street, who were playing cards at the residence of the former. A fight ensued, during which Orlando stabbed Fidango in the left side and leg with a stiletto, inflicting very severe wounds. Fidango was taken to the Prince Street Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, and then taken to Bellevue Hospital. Orlando fled and made his escape.

A STREET-CAR THIEF CAPTURED.

On Monday night, as Mr. Elias Benjamin, of No. 106 Ridge street, was traveling down town in a Third avenue car he felt some person's hand in his pocket. There were a number of people on the rear platform at the time, but the thief succeeded in getting away. A lively chase ensued, and Officer Sasse, of the Twenty-first Precinct, captured the thief about six blocks from the scene of the robbery. When arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, he gave his name as Henry T. Marsh. He was held in $3,000 bail for trial.

PAUL FALK AGAIN IN COURT.

As regularly as Tuesday of every week comes round Paul Falk, the proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, in St. Mark's place, is marched into court, charged with violating the Sunday law, in having a theatrical and musical entertainment at his saloon. Detective Shalvey visits the place every Sunday, and the following day arrests Falk. He is already under heavy bail to appear when called on, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, required him to furnish another $1,000 bail on the above charge.

THE TURF.

FIFTH DAY OF THE SARATOGA RACES

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT—CULPEPPER, ARISTIDES, AND CARVER, THE WINNERS—ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

The fifth day's sport of the Saratoga Racing Association passed off as successfully as its predecessors. Finer weather could not have been desired, and the track was in as good condition as it ever has been. The programme contained three events, the first of which was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles. Although the game filly Vandalite carried a penalty of ten pounds, she was a great favorite, but the weight was too much for her at the rate of speed she went, and died away on the homestretch, after leading the dance most of the journey. The winner turned up in Culpepper, who carried a five-pound penalty, and won, closely pushed by Planter. The second affair was a free handicap for two year-olds, one mile, and Aristides having the best of the send off opened a great gap and won the race easily in good time. He is a fine colt, and will be dangerous in the stakes next year. For the free handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, there were five contestants, and the betting on the result was heavy. The result astonished the knowing ones, for Carver won a splendid race, although he was thought nothing of, and sold even below Mollie Darling last night. The racing, as a whole, was of a satisfactory character, and all but the losers rushed back to town for their dinners with pleased countenances. The details of the racing are as follows:

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The inaugural event of the day was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles, in which there were nineteen nominations, and four of them were declared to start, viz.: Odin Bowie and E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, W. Cottrill's ch. c. Planter, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite. Before the start, however, Picolo was withdrawn, and Puryear announced that Grinstead would start. The latter was sold only in the two last pools, which were as follows:

Vandalite	$500	$500
Planter	275	300
Culpepper	165	125
Grinstead	125	60
Total	$1,065	$985

THE RACE.

Vandalite was off in the lead, the others close together. As they went round the turn Vandalite began to force the pace, and Culpepper followed up. Vandalite was a length in advance of Culpepper, who was two lengths before Grinstead, who was the same distance before Planter, pulled evidently to make a waiting race. Vandalite made the pace stiff, and at the quarter-pole showed two lengths in front of Culpepper, who was a length ahead of Grinstead, he being two lengths ahead of Planter. Journeying down the back stretch, Vandalite was running free, and got away another length from Culpepper, and Planter moved up a little closer from behind. A little further on Barbee urged Culpepper along, and when they reached the half-mile pole Vandalite was leading him near a length and a half, while Grinstead rushed up and placed his head at Culpepper's saddle-girth, while Planter was at the tail of Grinstead. Journeying round the lower turn Planter moved up to the head of Grinstead, and a full length before them was Culpepper laying a length in the rear of Vandalite. As they approached the three-quarter pole the two leaders got further from the two in the rear, and passing that point Vandalite led a length, Culpepper two lengths before Grinstead and Planter. In this manner they turned into the homestretch. As they came up Culpepper closed upon Vandalite, and finally reaching her head, the pair finished the first mile together, and were greeted with enthusiasm by the spectators. Two lengths behind them came Planter and Grinstead, also on even terms. As they went round the turn again Vandalite shook off Culpepper, and led him half a length, the other two not changing their positions. Down the backstretch it was a beautiful race. Vandalite got three-quarters of her length in advance of Culpepper, while Planter left Grinstead, and got at the tail of Culpepper, and was leading Grinstead by a length. Approaching the half-mile pole, Barbee urged Culpepper again, and with a fine effort he once more reached the head of Vandalite, and they passed that point simultaneously amid much enthusiasm. A length and a half behind them was Planter, who was two lengths before Grinstead. Beginning the struggle round the turn, the two leaders were still together, but further on Culpepper forged to the front and showed half a length in the van. Grinstead and Planter kept their original positions. They now turned into the homestretch, and a brilliant struggle ensued. Vandalite, Culpepper, and Grinstead were whipped vigorously, but Planter was untouched and rushing up on the outside. This side of the furlong-pole Vandalite gave it up, and fell to the rear. In the meantime Planter had got to the head of Culpepper, and ran so close together that they caromed against each other. The last three jumps settled the matter, for Culpepper came to the front and passed the goal half a length before Planter, who was three lengths ahead of Grinstead, who was six lengths ahead of Vandalite. Time—3:40¼. Lakeland, the jockey on Planter, made a charge of foul against Barbee, and it was some time before the judges arrived at a decision. After ten minutes' deliberation they gave Culpepper the race, amid the rejoicing of his backers. Barbee's riding was at least suspicious.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $700 added; the second horse to save his stake; winner of $1,500, 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of over $2,000, 10 pounds extra; two miles; nineteen nominations; value to winner, $1,750.

H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, 115 pounds. Barbee. 1
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Planter, by Planet, out of Lark, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Lakeland. 2
Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Buric, 110 pounds. N. Heywood. 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, 117 pounds. Brownie. 4
Time—Mile, 1:50; two miles, 3:40¼.

THE TWO-YEAR OLDS.

The second affair of the day was a free handicap for two-year olds, one mile, in which there were eight entries, as follows: P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides; A. Belmont's ch. c. Babylon; D. McDaniel's ch. c., by Australian, out of Bettie Ward; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victorious; W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister; J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. f. Aniella, and Odin Bowie's b. c. Holbrook. Before the start Risk and Babylon were drawn. The knowing ones pitched upon Aristides as the favorite at the following rates:

Aristides	$530	$200	$200
Aniella	220	90	85
McDaniel	175	68	100
Holbrook	150	80	80
Enlister Victorious	100	100	85
Total	$1,175	$538	$550

THE RACE.

Before starting the McDaniel colt stumbled in front of the grand stand and rolled completely, taking the boy with him, but he escaped uninjured. He soon after remounted, and he became a hero with the spectators, who loudly applauded him. Aristides had about two lengths the best of the send-off, Enlister being second. As they went round the turn Aristides rushed away and immediately opened a gap of six lengths, and by the time he reached the quarter-pole he was ten lengths ahead of Aniella, who was a length before Enlister, who was leading Holbrook half a length. As they went down the backstretch Aniella set out to chase the flying Aristides, and got within eight lengths of him at the half-mile pole, and leading Enlister and Holbrook two lengths. As they came round the lower turn Aniella left the others six lengths behind her, but Aristides kept up his pace and she could get no nearer to him. As they turned into the homestretch Aristides had it all to himself, and Holbrook began closing upon Aniella. All interest in the race as regards the winner was lost, but the struggle for the second honors, between Aniella and Holbrook, was exciting. Aristides won the race easily by ten lengths in 1:46¼. Aniella beat Holbrook by a neck for second place. Three lengths behind came McDaniel's favorite, Victorious fifth, and Enlister sixth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, a free handicap for two-year olds, one mile.

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarony, 96 pounds. Williams. 1
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchess, 90 pounds. 2
Odin Bowies' b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Generil, 90 pounds. 3
D. McDaniel's ch. c., by Australian, out of Bettie Ward, 94 pounds. 4
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victorious, by Vandal, out of Septima, 93 pounds. 5
W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, by Enquirer, out of Crownlet, 91 pounds. 6
Time—1:46¼.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The concluding contest of the day was a free handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, and five accepted the impositions of the handicapper. There were A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years; T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, and D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years. The heavy investors having gained courage from the victory of the favorite in the preceding race, plunged on Jack Frost, and made him a good favorite.

Jack Frost	$260	$610	$510
Galway	175	460	305
London	85	220	95
Carver	50	120	100
Mollie Darling	55	110	105
Total	$625	$1,520	$1,115

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. When the flag fell Carver rushed away in the lead, and Mollie Darling lagged in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Carver was leading a half length, Galway being second three lengths in advance of London, [illegible] length before Jack Frost. As they [illegible] round to the three-quarter pole Frost moved up to Galway and the pair closed upon Carver, and in this manner they turned into the homestretch. Coming up Galway forged to the front and closely pressed by Jack Frost, when they reached the stand finishing the first half-mile of the race. Galway was showing the way by half a length, Jack Frost second, a length in advance of Carver, who was four lengths ahead of London, he leading Mollie Darling eight lengths. As they went round the turn Galway forced the pace and got away a length from Jack Frost, who was now leading Carver four lengths, while at the latter's tail came London, Mollie Darling struggling hopelessly in the rear, and out of the race. As they neared the quarter-pole Jack Frost moved up to Galway again, and when passing that point had his head at the latter's saddle-girth. The pair ran down the backstretch in this manner, and three lengths behind them came Carver, leading London a length, Mollie Darling out of the race. At the half-mile pole their was little change in their positions, but coming round the lower turn the boy on Carver set him going at a rapid pace, and like a flash he ran round the others and was soon in the lead by half a length, which, before reaching the three-quarter pole, he increased to a length. As they turned into the homestretch Galway recovered and got on even terms with Carver. As they came up the homestretch the struggle was a beautiful one. Swim used the persuaders on London, and he rushed up even with Galway and Carver—the three being level at the furlong-pole. As they approached from that point, however, Carver without being touched came to the front, and London received the whip unsparingly. Galway had already quit, and Carver had the race sure. He beat London but a length. Four lengths behind the latter came Frost, a head's length in front of Galway, while Mollie Darling was ten lengths in the rear. Time, 2:40. The rider of Jack Frost dismounted without asking permission of the judges, and was disqualified, the third place being given to Galway.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $600; a free handicap for all ages; one mile and a half.

John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victim, 98 pounds. 1
T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 106 pounds. 2
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 101 pounds. 3
D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 80 pounds. 0
A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 108 pounds. 0
Time—2:40.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

To-morrow will be the first extra day given by the association. There are four races on the programme. The first is a match of $1,000 each, half forfeit, three-quarters of a mile, between W. R. Traver's b. m. Emily Fuller, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata, and L. L. Lorillard's br. m. Ophelia, 5 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Pasta. The second is a sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, $1,000 entrance, half forfeit, in which are engaged: Hyder Ali, King Bolt, Rhadamanthus, Vassal, Risk, and Chesapeake. The third race is a match for $250 a side between D. McCoun's g. h. Frank and D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling. The fourth race is a free handicap, for all ages, one mile and one-eighth. Pools on these events sold as follows:

THREE-QUARTER MATCH.

Ophelia	$65	$80
Emily Fuller	50	70

SWEEPSTAKES—TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Chesapeake	$550	$560	$570
Rhadamanthus	300	300	300
Vassal	155	140	100

MATCH—ONE MILE.

Botany Bay	$150	$100
Mollie Darling	90	50

MILE AND AN EIGHTH HANDICAP.

	Pounds.		
Lizzie Lucas	106	$170	$270
Fadladeen	111	65	85
Marmion	90	35	45
Governess	91	40	35
Ida Wells	84	35	35
Mary Buckley	83	25	45
Totals		$370	$515

TROTTING.

HAMPDEN PARK ASSOCIATION—FALL MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The eighth annual Fall meeting of the Hampden Park Association opened under the finest auspices to-day, with beautiful weather and an unusually large attendance for the first day. The races for the 2:34 and 2:24 purses passed off satisfactorily, except that Lulu, the favorite, had the misfortune to be distanced in the latter race. The Smuggler was the favorite in the 2:34 class and the winner, exhibiting the most remarkable power of recovering in the last half mile the ground lost by bad acting in the first.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $4,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, and $400 to fourth horse.

Russell's Smuggler	3	1	9	1	1
Twitchell's b. g. Wellesley Boy	1	2	1	2	6
Moses' br. g. H. C. Hill	2	3	6	6	3
Demarest's Unknown	4	9	2	9	9
Falk's Kitty D.	7	7	8	7	2
Cusick's Hamilton	9	5	7	3	4
Carpenter's Commodore Perry	5	4	10	4	7
Mall's Mac	10	6	5	8	5
Bowen's Hardscrabble	8	8	3	10	10
Jenkins' White Cloud	6	10	4	5	8
Wetherbee's Jean Ingelow	11	dist.			
Williams' Tom Britton	drawn.				
Odell's Lady Woods	drawn.				
Bane's Lady Alice	drawn.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:11½	2:26¾
Second heat	35	1:11¼	2:27
Third heat	37	1:14¾	2:31¼
Fourth heat	36½	1:14	2:31
Fifth heat	36	1:15	2:31

Lulu, the favorite in the 2:24 class, severely disappointed her confident backers by getting distanced in the first heat. Bodine won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $7,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24; $3,500 to first, $2,000 to second, $1,250 to third, and $750 to fourth horse.

Goodrich's Bodine	1	1	1
Carpenter's Susie	3	2	2
Roden's Castle Boy	2	3	3
Ferguson's Crown Prince	4	dis.	
Green's Lulu	dis.		
Mace's Triumph	dis.		
O'Connor's George	dis.		
Rush's Brother Jonathan	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:09	2:21½
Second heat	35	1:11	2:23¼
Third heat	36	1:13	2:26

The following is the summary of the running race for $400, mile heats, best two in three:

Ayer's Ginger	2	1	1
Hitchcock's Quits	1	2	2
Green's Lutitia H.	3	3	3
Bride's Crow's Meat	4	dis.	
Bride's Paris Mutuals	dr.		

Time—1:50, 1:51, 1:52.

THE LEWISTON MEETING.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 18.—The August meeting of the Lewiston Driving Park Association commenced to-day, and will continue four days. Three thousand dollars in premiums are offered, and seventy-five entries have been made. The races to-day were between horses of the three-minute class and the 2:38 class, in which sixteen horses competed. The three-minute race was won by John, entered by John Farrell, of Lawrence. The best time made was 2:41. Second money was won by Butcher Boy. The 2:38 class race was won by Messenger Knox, entered by L. J. Brackett, of Windham; best time 2:34. Second money was won by Fleetwing.

TROTTING AT HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The eighth annual Fall meeting of the Hampden Park Association opened to-day with an unusually large attendance.

The first event was a trot for horses that had never beaten 2:34, for a purse of $4,000. The first heat was won by Wellesly Boy. Time—2:26¾.

LEE DRIVING PARK RACES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The annual meeting of the Lee Driving Park Association will commence to-morrow and last three days. Fifty-three entries have been made, among them some noted horses. The purses amount to $6,000.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Robert Castelberg, a young man, was brought to this City last evening by Detective Tilley, of the Central Office, from Albany, where he had been arrested by Detectives Malone and Dwyer, charged with having swindled parties in New-York out of nearly $5,000 worth of diamonds. It appears that on the 10th inst. Castelberg called on John Heitner, a diamond dealer, at No. 687 Broadway, and told him that Mr. Adolph Alexander, a jeweler in Fulton street, had sent him for a diamond of a certain quality and size, to cost about $800. He selected three stones, valued at $2,300, from which Mr. Alexander would choose, and left with the precious stones. He then went to Mr. Alexander, and informed him that Mr. Heitner had sent him to obtain a stone valued at $1,000, and he succeeded in obtaining three stones from Alexander, valued at $1,000, from which Heitner was to select one that suited him. Nothing was heard from Castelberg, and on the Friday following Messrs. Heitner and Alexander found that they had been swindled. The matter was referred to Detective Heidelberg, who found that Castelberg had left New-York with an actress, and he was traced to Boston. Heidelberg following him to Boston, and found that he had stopped at the Adams House, where he registered as Robert Easton and lady. From Boston he was traced to Providence, where he stopped at the Aldrich House. He left on Monday morning for Albany, and learning that fact, the detective telegraphed to Chief Malloy, of Albany, and Castelberg was arrested when he arrived in that city on Monday night. He was brought to this city last night, and locked up at the Central Office. He will be taken to court to-day.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund desire to acknowledge the following subscriptions received since the last report:

Previously acknowledged	$7,345 33
W. H. Aspinwall	50 00
A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	50 00
D. B. Lee	50 00
Harris C. Childs	50 00
C. E. Detwold	50 00
Bailey	25 00
Stanton Blake	25 00
Radax	10 00
R. H.	10 00
G. W. F., (per TIMES)	10 00
S. W. Mayer	10 00
O. B. I.	10 00
Caroline Eagle, (per TIMES)	5 00
Cash	5 00
E. W.	5 00
E. F. S.	2 00
Tarrytown, (per TIMES)	1 25
Total	$7,713 58
Expenses of nine excursions	6,542 07
Balance on hand	$1,171 51

After the expenses of to-day's excursion are paid a balance of not more than $400 will remain on hand, so that full that amount in addition will be required to enable the Trustees to give the contemplated eleventh picnic for the benefit of the tenement-house children of the Thirteenth Ward, a district densely populated by the very class the fund is intended to help. In order to continue these excursions until the entire City is covered, additional subscriptions are needed at once, and are, therefore, earnestly solicited.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTION LAW.

As already announced, John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Election, under the United States Election law, has given notice that he will receive, up to the 25th inst., applications for appointment of Supervisors of Election. Under the law, two Supervisors must be appointed in each election district, one from each of the principal political parties. Heretofore the appointments have been divided between the Administration Republicans and Tammany Democrats, and the same rule is to be observed at this election. Lists of nominees for Supervisorships will be prepared by the Administration Republican, and Tammany Hall General Committees, and submitted to Chief Supervisor Davenport, who will revise the lists by rejecting any incompetent or improper nominees, if such are presented; and when the lists are perfected, by subscribing if necessary, proper persons for improper ones, they will be sent to Judge Woodruff for confirmation, and the appointees will then be sworn in before a United States Commissioner. There will be a Chief Supervisor in each Assembly District, and Deputy Marshals will be appointed to preserve order at the polls.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. B. BOURN, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

About two weeks ago an account, taken from a San Francisco paper, was published in THE TIMES of the suicide of W. B. Bourn, a wealthy gentleman of that city. It was supposed that he had shot himself, his dead body being found in the bath-room of his residence, with a pistol lying beside it. A hurried inquest was held, and a verdict of death by suicide rendered. It has been since ascertained that death was the result of accident. The relatives of the deceased gentleman in this city have received telegrams to the effect that a second inquest was held on the 16th inst., and, from the facts developed, it appears that Mr. Bourn had entered the bath-room to clean his pistol, and that while engaged in doing it the weapon had been discharged. From the fact that the fatal wound was in the abdomen, and that the course of the bullet was inclined upward, it was thought that the pistol had fallen to the floor, and had either been discharged on striking, or, as is more probable, while the unfortunate gentleman bent over to pick it up.

NEW-JERSEY DRUNKARDS.

On Monday night the Captain and fireman of the tug-boat Teabo, lying at the Central Railroad Dock, at Elizabethport, N. J., went on shore for the purpose of having a spree. They called at several saloons and drank so freely that they were soon intoxicated. Shortly before midnight they went into Mintz Lindenberg's saloon, in East Jersey street, and had several drinks. Being somewhat tardy about paying the proprietor expostulated with them, when the Captain drew a huge dirk knife and stabbed him under the left eye, inflicting a dangerous wound. They then ran out, and in the excitement succeeded in making their escape. Capt. Flanagan and a squad of Police proceeded to the tug-boat, where they found the fireman, whose name is John Hannon, flourishing an ax, and threatening to kill any one who should come aboard the boat. After a desperate struggle the police succeeded in disarming the man and taking him into custody. The Captain could not be found. Lindenberg's injuries are not considered dangerous.

THE BLACK KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Last night the members of the Royal Arch Order of the Orange associations of this City met at their Orange Hall, No. 433 Fourth avenue, and escorted the delegation of Royal Black Knights of Malta to Jersey City, when they left on their return home to Toronto, Canada. The stay of the delegates in this City was shortened by the arrival of the dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which empowers the officers appointed on Thursday night last to initiate members in the six degrees of the order, and form additional lodges in the City and throughout the State.

TRIAL BY JURY.

There is one other institution dear to every Englishman, which there is now little doubt can be traced to the Northmen and their settlement in England. This—let not the shade of Alfred be offended who did so much for England, but certainly not this—this was trial by jury. In the good old times, when everything excellent in English social or political life used to be ascribed to the great West-Saxon King, trial by jury fell to him by right as well as the foundation of Oxford as a University, the primary education of the people, and many other fabulous things. There can be no doubt, of course, that a man like Alfred must have improved whatever forms of trial the Anglo-Saxons possessed, and we have his "Dooms" among the Anglo-Saxon laws to answer for it; but neither in them, nor indeed in any other of the many Anglo-Saxon codes, do we find anything that answers to our trial by jury. Anglo-Saxon legislation between man and man was based on what was no doubt originally the principle which lay at the bottom of the law of every Teutonic race—the principal that a freeman could not do any disgraceful thing; and that if he were accused of such a deed he might be allowed to clear himself by his own oath and the oaths of the witnesses which he brought. Thus we may suppose in the days of Alfred, if a freeman were accused—not of manslaughter, for that he might atone for either by his own life or by composition with the relations of the slain, or, to use the term of the time, "he might either buy off the spear or bear it"—not of manslaughter, but of murder, a crime which then consisted in killing a man and concealing the fact; "*murtherare*," says the barbarous Latin, "*est clam occultare cadaver*." In this case the freeman accused would clear himself by what was called "compurgation;" that is, by the oaths of a given number of freemen, who swore that they did not believe him capable of such a dastardly deed. On the other hand, the accusing party, the relatives of the murdered man, with whom the sacred duty of the blood feud rested, would bring as many or more freemen to swear that the accused was guilty of the base deed; and so this form of trial by compurgation went on until the court assumed the appearance of a modern patent case, where twelve experts on one side are met by the evidence of twenty-four on the other. Compurgation, in fact, was a form of trial suited only to the indignant innocence of very early times, and not unlike the "guilty, or not guilty, upon my honor," of a trial of a peer by his fellow peers. But in spite of its unfitness, this form of trial lingered long among all the Teutonic races, and nowhere with more life than in Norway itself, the cradle of the Icelandic race. But no sooner did the settlers in that lonely island make a code for themselves, than they introduced a principle of trial entirely different from that prevalent in their old home, but which exactly answers to our juries *de vicineto*, from which confessedly our modern form of trial by jury has been developed.

THE CALAVERAS BIG-TREE PROPERTY.

A French Marquis, by name De Bridges, has purchased an interest in the Calaveras Big-Tree property. The owners are now Sperry, De Bridges, and Keefer. Perry, one of the original owners, died a short time ago; hence the change in proprietorship. They have a United States patent title to the old grove property, and also to a tract on the south side of the Stanislaus River, containing the largest big-tree forest yet discovered in California.

GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AND TREATMENT TO ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, SUCH AS DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c., AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM YOU WILL OBTAIN IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND SOON DRIVE ALL SUCH COMPLAINTS FROM THE SYSTEM.—*Advertisement.*

LATE DISCOVERY.—MORSE'S LUXURENE for the hair and scalp—most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price fifty cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Contents of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, will be found to be of unusual interest. Among the leading articles are:

- COLORADO NOTES. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
- THE PEACH CROP IN JERSEY.
- NEWLY-DISCOVERED GUANO DEPOSITS.
- OUR INLAND SEAS.
- AMERICAN BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.
- EASTERN UTAH.
- LOCUSTS OF THE WEST.
- OLD JOHN RADDLE. A Story. By Col. J. W. De Forest.
- MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.
- RECLAIMING WASTE LAND.
- OLD GRASS LANDS. By ALEX. [illegible]
- IMPROVING STOCK.
- CALIFORNIA SILK CULTURE.

With full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE MARKETS, and the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. Price 5 cents.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lyon's Insect Powder Will Destroy "Big-bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, Croton-bugs, fleas, &c. Sold only in bottles.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

McDIVITT—MOFFAT.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. M. Field, by Rev. Dr. Murray, S. P. McDIVITT, of Alexandria, Penn., and ARABELLA C., youngest daughter of the late John Moffat, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARNARD.—FANNIE A., wife of Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, died yesterday morning.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday next, Aug. 20, at 11:30 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th st.

BRIGGS.—At Newport, Aug. 8, suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, George A. Fellows, Hon. AMOS BRIGGS, of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in the 80th year of his age.

CARPENTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, JOHN C. CARPENTER, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 3d av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars via New-Haven Railroad leave Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock noon.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 17, ELMER P., oldest son of Albion and Roxanna Chapman, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 127 Hall st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

CONNOLLY.—At Marseilles, France, Aug. 18, ADRIENNE CONNOLLY, wife of J. Townsend Connolly, of this City.

CLARK.—At Denver, Colorado, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1874, ALFRED V. CLARK, aged 26 years. Late residence, Westfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICKINSON.—On Sabbath evening, the 16th inst., Rev. RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

EDSALL.—Aug. 18, 1874, at Amagansett, Long Island, child of Thomas Henry and Marie L. Edsall, of Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEMBLE.—Aug. 16, WILLIAM KEMBLE, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

His friends and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 37 East 9th st., at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, 19th inst., without further notice.

OSBORNE.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Romeyn Smith, in Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., Mrs. RUTH OSBORNE, late of Southbury, Conn., aged 88 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Southbury for interment.

JACKSON.—Aug. 17, at his residence, Walnut Grove, in Middletown, Conn., Hon. EBENEZER JACKSON, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral will be at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Friday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17, EDWARD HYDE, youngest son of George W. and Mary A. Robinson, aged 1 year and 19 days.

Funeral services Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 119 Oxford st.

SMITH.—At Yorkville, on the 17th inst., ANNA, relict of Wm. H. Smith, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, 86th st., near 4th av.

SHEPHERD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, FRANCES M. SHEPHERD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Wm. G. Shepherd, No. 119 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

TAYLOR.—At Marlboro, on the Hudson, Aug. 18, of typhoid fever, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

THOMAS.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, Sunday, Aug. 16, CHARLES M. THOMAS, son of the late Rev. Noble W. Thomas, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 East 86th st., Yorkville. The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Diamond Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XXIX. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

CONTENTS OF NO. 29, FOR SEPTEMBER:

I.—THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. V. By Prof. DE QUATREFAGES. (Illustrated.)
II.—THE PHOTOSPHERE AND SUN-SPOTS. By Prof. S. P. LANGLEY. (Illustrated.)
III.—FERMENTS, FERMENTATIONS, AND LIFE. By FERNAND PAPILLON.
IV.—BIRDS-OF-PARADISE. By JAMES R. PARTRIDGE. (Illustrated.)
V.—THE CHAIN OF SPECIES. By Hon. LAWRENCE JOHNSON. Part III.
VI.—THE ZUNI INDIANS OF NEW-MEXICO. By FRANCIS KLETT. (Illustrated.)
VII.—FOOD, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN. By OTTO ULE.
VIII.—MATERIALS OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW. By Prof. SHELDON AMOS.
IX.—THE ALLEGED ANTAGONISM BETWEEN GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION. By Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.
X.—THE NOBILITY OF KNOWLEDGE. By Prof. JOSIAH P. COOKE.
XI.—SKETCH OF DR. J. L. LE CONTE. (Portrait.)
XII.—CORRESPONDENCE: Curious Action of Mucilage on Glass.
XIII.—EDITOR'S TABLE: The Dust of the Universe—The Oxygen Centennial—Recent Progress in the Higher Education.
LITERARY NOTICES: Bain's Logic, Inductive and Deductive—Inman's Ancient Faiths Embodied in Ancient Names—Kingsley's Health and Education—Catalogue of the South Missouri State Normal School.
MISCELLANY; Coggia's Comet—Brain Development in the Mammalia—The Peabody Museum of Natural History—The Movement of Storms.
NOTES.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, $5 per annum, or 50 cents per copy.

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, FOR SEPTEMBER, contains Right Living, useful to all; Hay Fever, Digestion, Conservative Power of Alcohol, Is Alcohol Food? Ante-natal Influences, Quack Medicines, Predisposing Causes of Disease, with a rich "Household Department" on Fruits, Flowers, Roots, &c.; 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Thomas patent cash and ticket indicator furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all persons carried, whether paying cash, having tickets, or otherwise. It at the same time relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense impossible. Those interested will address G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

R. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, Aug. 18,) R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold twenty-six lots of land, consisting of the whole block front on the west side of Seventh avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, and eight lots adjoining on each of those streets. The property was sold in parcels as follows, viz.: The plot of five lots on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, 99.11 by 125, to Addison Smith, for $22,900; the plot of five lots on the south-west corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, adjoining, 99.12 by 125, to the same buyer, for $22,800; the plot of four lots, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, adjoining, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, for $11,050; the plot of four lots, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, adjoining, to the same, for $8,000; the plot of four lots, 100 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 125 feet west of Seventh avenue, adjoining, 100 by 99.11, to Charles Devlin, for $11,050; and the plot of four lots, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, adjoining, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, for $8,000. Mr. Devlin failed to complete his purchase, and when cited to do so by the Referee, it was found that he had left the room, so the parcel that had been struck off to him was again put up for sale for his account, and it was finally resold to R. C. Fellows, the plaintiff's attorney, for $7,600. There were a good many old-time speculators in attendance at the sale, but although the property dragged at about half the price that it would have readily sold for two or three years ago, none but the parties in interest seemed to have courage enough to bid anywhere near those figures. The property was once looked upon as being of a choice description, and there is no doubt that it will be again when business resumes its wonted healthfulness and activity.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet east of Third avenue, to Sept. 8.

D. M. Seaman adjourned the assignee's sale of the leasehold premises, No. 128 and 130 Mercer street, and known as Butler's Theatre, to Aug. 28.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only auction announced for to-day at the Exchange is as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 15, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Boulevard, one frame dwelling-house, two stories, 20 by 26; John Brown, owner.

West Thirtieth street, No. 149, one brick store and tenement, south side, 25 by 60; Fred. Cregier, owner.

West Thirtieth street, No. 149, rear, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 16.8; Fred. Cregier, owner.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 320 feet east of First avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 18 by 40; Joseph Hoffman, owner.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 320 feet east of First avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 17; Joseph Hoffman, owner.

First avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, ten brown-stone stores and tenements, each four stories, 20 by 55; John B. Davis, owner.

Sixty-second street, north side, 300 feet east of Third avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 17.10 by 35; T. & J. D. Crimmins, owners.

Sixty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue, one brick stable, four stories, 50 by 94; J. M. Tracy, owner.

Myrtle avenue, (Morrisania,) west side, 100 feet south of Mott street, one frame tenement, three stories, 30 by 50; Mrs. Ann Smith, owner.

Avenue A, north-west corner of Eighty-third street, one brick stable, two stories, 22 by 95; Henry Clausen, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Bond street, No. 6, unsafe and unprotected area and cellar light-hole; Anthony S. Hope, owner.

Greene street, north-west corner Houston street, unsafe front wall and lintels; John McKesson, agent.

King street, No. 55, unsafe front wall, &c.; Geo. S. Sickles, owner.

Mercer street, No. 97, unsafe front, wooden gutter, and chimneys; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, owners.

Mercer street, No. 99, unsafe front wooden gutter and chimneys; P. M. Temple, agent.

Mercer street, No. 101, unsafe front wooden gutter, stair-railing, and chimneys; E. J. Bergh, owner.

Avenue A, north-west corner of Twentieth street, dangerously unsafe rear piazzas and hand-rails; Peter Gillespie, owner.

Madison street, No. 321, (corner Gouverneur,) unsafe front gutter; Geo. S. Halleck, agent.

Mulberry street, No. 269, unsafe front wall; Trustees St. Patrick's Cathedral owners.

Thompson street, No. 5, unsafe rear gutter and chimneys; W. Satterlee, owner.

Sixth avenue, No. 214, unsafe rear wall and sills; Wycoff estate, owner.

Greene street, No. 37, unsafe south gable and rear wall and arches; A. Brady, owner.

Greene street, No. 100, unsafe wooden gutter on front; Thos. J. Stewart, owner.

Greene street, No. 102, rear wall, front and rear wooden gutters and chimneys; Michael Burke, agent.

East Twelfth street, Nos. 708 and 710, dangerously unsafe front wall; Michael Kiernan, owner.

Delancey street, No. 202, unsafe roof; A. M. Fanning, agent.

Ridge street, No. 50, unsafe girder on posts of extension; A. M. Fanning, agent.

Forsyth street, No. 67, unsafe bulkhead on roof, and chimneys; J. B. Brady, agent.

Reported for Unsafe Chimneys.

Cedar street, north-west corner of Church street, Edward Burke, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 131, Cozzens' estate, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 137, Cozzens' estate, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 139, Cozzens' estate, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 141, Cozzens' estate, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 69, James B. Brady, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 73, John B. Wetereau, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 75, John B. Wetereau, owner.

Spring street, No. 205, Mr. Bailey, owner.

Sullivan street, No. 79, Philips & Co., owner.

Sullivan street, No. 81, Peter Weber, owner.

Sullivan street, No. 83, Mrs. Mulford, owner.

Clarke street, No. 13, W. P. Wallace, owner.

Sullivan street, No. 136, L. Klemon, owner.

Mercer street, No. 95 Alphonse Ramel, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

5 lots, 99.11x125, on n. w. corner of 7th av. and 127th st.	$22,900
4 lots, 100x99.11, n. s. of 127th st., adjoining.	7,600
4 lots, 100x99.11, n. s. of 127th st., adjoining.	8,000
5 lots, 99.11x125, on s. w. corner 7th av. and 128th st.	22,800
4 lots, 100x99.11, s. s. of 128th st., adjoining.	11,050
4 lots, 100x99.11, s. s. of 128th st., adjoining.	8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 17.

Boulevard, w. s., parcel No. 3, map of Elizabeth, Willard's lands at Fort Washington, runs n. along Boulevard 28.2 ft., thence still along Boulevard 159.7 ft., thence n. w. along curves of Boulevard 139.3 ft., thence n. along Boulevard 89.3 ft. to corner of parcel No. 2, thence s. along parcel No. 2 276.10 ft., thence s. 43.6 ft., thence southerly 80 ft., thence southerly to a point 1 foot n. of original high-water line Hudson River, thence s. e. along line 1 foot at every point from said water line to land now or late of Mrs. M. Ward, thence southerly 280 ft. to beginning	$90,000
Broome st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Ridge st., 20x60	4,800
Spring st., s. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Sullivan st., runs w. 18.9 ft., thence s. 42.2 ft., thence southerly diagonally 49 ft., thence s. w. 10 ft., thence e. 8 ft., thence n. 100 ft to beginning	5,000
Wooster st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Grand st., 73x100	75,000
15th st., Nos. 319 and 321, West, n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x172.7; also, lot adjoining on w., 100 ft. n. of 15th st., 25x65.8	32,250
15th st., No. 323, West, n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100	15,000
Prospect av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ewen place, 50x100; Westchester County	200
Tinton av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., 100x134.1; East Morrisania	6,000

NEW-YORK BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

A special meeting of the New-York Board of Steam Navigation will be held in the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Delegates are to be elected to the third annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation, which will be held at Buffalo on Sept. 2. Nominations are to be made for officers of the board for the ensuing year, and business of vital interest to steam-boat men will be transacted. Members of the National Executive Committee will be present, and report upon the proposed steam-boat law now awaiting the final action of Congress. The members held a caucus yesterday and decided to nominate as delegates to the National Convention from New-York, Messrs. C. H. Delamater, L. Murray Ferris, Jr., David Cox, Hon. C. P. Smith, Hon. Harvey Calkins, George W. Quintard, W. P. Clyde, E. Spicer, Jr., Thomas Cornell, A. P. Baker, J. H. Starin, B. S. Osborn. From Vermont, L. J. N. Stark, A. L. Inman. From New-Jersey, Anning Smith, C. A. Woolsey, A. B. Frazee. From Connecticut, Richard Peck, Capt. Bishop, Fred. Peck. From Rhode Island, L. Williams and B. Buffin. Communications were received from the organizations at Charleston, S. C., Massachusetts, Maine, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, pledging their aid toward the passage of the proposed law.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HALL AS NEAR THE central part of the City as possible, to seat 500 persons, for the use of the Republican Central Committee of this City. State locality, price, and whether [illegible] with furniture or without. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

For sale, in 49th st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17 by 60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

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No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.

A corner property containing about three lots, in Jersey City, facing passenger depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, one block from principal street and ferries, and two lots, 25x100 each, adjoining same, will be sold on easy terms, to close an estate; the location cannot be surpassed for business purposes. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

LAND FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, 500 ACRES OF timber land on the Hudson River, eighty miles from New-York; price, $75 per acre; or will exchange for City property, or for good mortgages. Apply to H. D. & J. U. BROOKMAN, No. 37 South st.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location; pure water; extra fine bearing orchard; good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price, $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FEW THOUSAND ACRES OF RICH FARMING land in Nebraska; will sell cheap, or traded for goods. Inquire of LEW. W. HILL, Astor House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

A FULLY FURNISHED AND VERY DESIRABLE house to let, on 5th av., near 35th st.; moderate rent; private family only. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

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LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
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7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
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FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
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WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
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NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. T. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.,
(Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.
A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.
WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon. Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WAITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y. —Reopens Sept. 7. For particulars address [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874.
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesse,
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RAHWAY INSTITUTE.—A LIMITED NUMBER of boarding pupils will be received at his home by the Principal of the above Academy, (a graduate of Harvard University,) who will be carefully instructed and cared for; locality healthy; grounds ample and beautifully laid out. Address or call on
J. F. DWIGHT, A. B.,
Rahway, N. J.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH, and very successful with small children, desires a situation in a school for the primary department or in families; references. Address A. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys. Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS. Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCAtion, and thorough accurate scholarship, is open to an engagement with private pupils for coming season; would travel with a family; highest references given as to character, scholarship, and social standing. Address M. L. W., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH LADY FROM Paris would like to find a boarding-school where she could give lessons in her own language. Prices moderate; references given. Address No. 422 West 47th st.

A GERMAN LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST AND successful teacher in German and French languages, desires a situation in a family or school. For particulars apply to TEACHER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 170 6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl for up-stairs work or waiting; willing to do general work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; willing to be instructed and do her best to retain a place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A pleasant, obliging, young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; is also an excellent nurse; is kind and attentive to children; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or nurse; would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 11th st., near 7th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her duties; cooks all sorts of soups, meats, game, poultry, fish, &c., in superior style; is an excellent bread-maker and baker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly respectable woman; has lived a long time in good families, and always given good satisfaction; City or country; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; excellent cook in meats and pastries; is a good baker; willing and neat. Inquire at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; or would be willing to cook in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chamber-maid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTEStant woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROugh good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent young colored woman, with several years' recommendations; is kind among children and good disposition. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as general servant; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Swedish girl, speaking some English; has the best of references as being a first-class worker. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a first-class laundress and a good plain cook; has good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS COOK; THORoughly understands meats, soups, &c., and is a good bread baker; is willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful, economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; excels in baking and pastry; would assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook and laundress; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 38 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; no objection to assist with washing if required; best references. Call at No. 212 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; will go in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PLEASANT, well-tempered young woman, who is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL; IS a good servant; has been carefully instructed to work; wants a permanent place; general house-work, cooking, washing, and ironing; has references; will be found worth hiring. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; will do chamber-work; highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty; thorough experienced nurse for infants or growing children, invalids, &c.; superior seamstress, cut, fit, operate, dressmake, or will make herself useful in most any capacity; very competent person; country or City; terms moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER work and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl; is a first-class seamstress; fond of children; speaks good English; excellent references; a good home wanted; wages no object; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; is accustomed to the care of children; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl; will do chamber-work and waiting; is strong, very capable, obliging, and fond of children; speaks English; best references; has had two places only. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an infant, or would see after an invalid lady; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge; City or country; first-class references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A WET NURSE WITH BABY SIX weeks old, in an American family; can give satisfactory references. Can be seen for three days at No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO NURSE an invalid, or monthly nurse; has had long experience at both. Address Room No. 3, 450 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class seamstress and dress-maker; will go out by the week, day, or month, or will take a permanent situation; expert cutter and fitter; first-class operator; excellent City reference. Call or address, this week, No. 694 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—A few more engagements by the day or week; has her own machine if required. Call on or address Miss Gara, No. 880 6th av., near 50th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, has the very best references, as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; make herself useful; sober, honest, tidy, willing and obliging. Call at No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom or groom; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to be useful; two years' City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant, aged thirty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do vegetable gardening, and all kinds of farm-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in every branch; country preferred; excellent references from last employer. Address T. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF GARDENing; can wait on table; has no objections to the country; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call or address for two days, P. G., No. 33 Mercer st., Peters & Calhoun Co.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; is a careful driver; has two years' references from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; best City reference. Call or address C. R. M., No. 241 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL man, married, without family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, comprising green-house, grapery, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT man; married, small family; understands green-house, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address T. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMAN'S NURSE, FOOTMAN, OR Waiter.—By a Swede, speaking English and German; is strong, and willing to do anything about a gentleman's place; best of references; low wages accepted; City or country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN English man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work; care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife, all parts of house-work, milk, make butter, and is a good cook and seamstress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish man, as first-class private waiter; has highly respectable references; two years in last place; City or country. Address T. R. S., Box No. 245 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY LIVING A SHORT distance from the City, a young girl to assist in general house-work; to one properly recommended, fair wages will be given and a good home. Address J. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID. APPLY between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday morning at No. 16 Gramercy Park, East 20th st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

BOY WANTED—TO DO ERRANDS IN THE CLOTH business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CLOTHS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER.
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
NOW READY, CONTAINING:

The NEW HYPERION: from Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine. 15. En Route Again. By EDWARD STRAHAN. (Illustrated.)

A VISIT TO THE DOLOMITES. Two Papers. I. By W. D. R. (Illustrated.)

THREEE FEATHERS. Chaps. 5-8. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule."

GLIMPLES OF GENOA. By R. DAVEY.

A STUDY FOR THE CRITICS. By JAMES MAURICE THOMPSON.

MALCOLM. Chaps. 38-44. By GEORGE MACDONALD.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

MURILLO'S TRANCE. By MARGARET J. PRESTON.

VIOLINS AND VIOLIN-PLAYERS. By ALEXANDER YOUNG.

A TROUBLESOME LEGACY. A Sentimental Adventure. By MARGARET HOSMER.

THE BEARER OF DISPATCHES IN LONDON. By THEODORE S. FAY.

A TOUR OF THREE STEPS. By EDWARD C. BRUCE.

OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP—Royal Manners of Old Russia—Rome in Summer—The Great English Purveyors of Railway Literature—A Yankee Cicerone.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

TEMS—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents. Liberal clubbing rates. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with premium list, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.
During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE BEAUTIFUL FALL and Winter styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S "GRAND OPENING," TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 17 East 14th st., and at all the agencies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FOX & WILMORE, No. 306 Pearl st., is dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES WILMORE, Jr., will liquidate all liabilities of the firm, and collect all accounts due them, and will still continue the business at the same location.
Dated July 10, 1874. JOHN FOX.
JAMES WILMORE, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE PRESENT OWNer, desiring less cares, will sell to a reliable party a good, safe, profitable, established business; goods sold to stores and jobbers, with 400 good customers on books; none need reply only those desiring a good, safe business; small amount of cash required, ($2,000,) balance one year's credit. Address MANUFACTURER, Lock Box No. 28, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE partner with $6,000 in an old established first-class drug store; a good opportunity for a young man. Address E. V. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA.—For sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable Aperient for Ladies and Children. Sold by all Chemists in large sized bottles.
JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

COKE, $3 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. A superior quality screened coke; discount to shippers by the cargo. Address MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BENEDICT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles F. Benedict, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OLIVER L. GARDNER, bankrupt.—District of New Jersey s. s.—This is to give notice: That on the third day of August, 1874, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey against the estate of Oliver L. Gardner, of Elizabeth City, in the County of Union in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany street, in the city of New Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au5-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at number 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the second day of September, 1874, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of 1867.
GEORGE L. TRASK, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of the creditors of [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........Aug. 22
PEMBROKE..........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 29	SWITZERLAND.......Aug. 18
VADERLAND.......Sept. 23	COLINA.......Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 30	COLINA.......Aug. 18
NEDERLAND.......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND.......Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.......$90	Second cabin.......$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday..Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9
California, Sat'day..Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday..Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 118 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen.....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England.Sept 12, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Saturday, Aug. 22, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA..........Aug. 25
JAPAN..........Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 25.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 3

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Pari

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.	Wed., 19th......12:00 M.
Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 20th. 12:30 P. M.
Friday, 21st......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st......1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 22d....11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 23d......11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th......6:30 A M.
Monday, 17th.....12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th.....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesd'y, 19th. 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.......8:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for
TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days.

Come with steamer
THOMAS P. WAY.

Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M.

Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS—RAIN OR SHINE; DEEP sea-fishing, THURSDAY, Aug. 20, Steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR, Anderson Colwell, pilot; leaving Franklin st., North River, 5 A. M.; West 11th st., North River, 5:15; 8th st., East River, 5:45; Pier No. 27, East River, 6 A. M. Tickets $2 for the round trip of 100 miles. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.
my6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES,
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER,
m201aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.
f18-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND B. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of

8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
9,000 Great Coats.
1,500 Flannel Shirts.
6,800 pairs of Drawers.
87,600 Rubber Blankets.
28,800 Rubber Pouches.
204,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel.
4,600 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.

And various other articles, including a large lot of Woolen, Cotton, and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. E. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, 1874, on the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at the foot of East 128th street, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Philip C. Hubbell, will expose at public auction 2 double brick trucks, 1 single brick truck, 1 brick wheelbarrow, a lot of office furniture, and old account-books, also promissory notes of different individuals, judgments, and book accounts, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 West st., corner of Cortlandt, and at the time and place of sale.

H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.
au5-1aw3wW*

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1874, at the same hour and place.

H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FIRST-class harness, consisting of new light double and single harness; also, fine new carriage harness, at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A NEWly furnished front room to let, with or without board, or breakfast; bath-room, &c.; convenient to elevated railroad and Twenty-third street stages and cars. Call at No. 409 West 22d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.

Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

To let with board, three handsomely furnished suites of rooms; private table if required. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant front rooms and good board; private family; location central and near Madison Park. No. 115 East 24th st.

A LARGE, ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH ALL improvements, in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 235 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of three rooms, second floor; bath, &c.: ample closets; newly papered and furnished; private table if desired.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; references; No. 109 West 16th st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without private table, single rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, with good board and comforts of home; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT FLOORS TO LET, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

ELEGANT LARGE, ALSO SMALL ROOM, furnished; desirable location; rent, $3. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., four-story, high stoop, first-class brown stone house. Rent low to a good tenant.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms on the second floor; also two parlors.

S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR FAMIlies, on first and second floors, at 128 East 23d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent and popular Summer resort will be kept open until Oct. 1. Parties desiring rooms for the month of September will be dealt with liberally. September rates, $3 per day, $15 per week.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island, now open: situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, immediately on the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing unsurpassed. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, also per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot of Wall st. Send for circular. Terms very reasonable.

M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL,

Fort Washington,

Opposite the Palisades. New and first-class; twenty-three minutes' from Thirtieth st. depot. Steamer Sappho from Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay st. Private stabling.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT a beautiful residence; large, airy rooms, wide piazzas, fine shade, perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; ten minutes' drive from Coscob Station, one hour from city; accommodation for horses. Refer to J. E. FAIRCHILD, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, or address Holley Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

ARCHER PLACE.

After the 25th of August a few rooms to let, with superior table board; references exchanged. Address L. R., Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage near the ocean; central location. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD for the Winter in a respectable boarding-house or private family, (the latter preferred,) between 32d and 45th sts., Lexington and 6th avenues; references required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,932, Post Office.

A PHYSICIAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family, between 34th and 48th sts., 5th av. and Broadway. Address DOCTOR, care J. J. Lutkin, druggist, No. 1,273 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, RECITATION seats, blackboards, carpets, &c., sufficient for 100 scholars. Call or address S., No. 201 West 50th st., or Waterlow, No. 881 6th av.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND CARPETS IN exchange for furniture or books. Address "Trade," *Times* up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN. INQUIRE AT No. 224 West 58th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian,

Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
also,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
IN
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

The performance will commence with a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled

WIG AND GOWN.
HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS
FIRST WIG AND GOWN MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1:30.

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

☞ BELLE LAMAR! ! !

DION BOUCICAULT'S new and prodigiously successful American play presented

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the eminent actor,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,

in the principal parts, with the great cast completed, with Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. F. F. MACKAY, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. J. E. IRVING, Miss MARGUERITE CHAMBERS, &c.

The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.

The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.

_ PRICES—Admission, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; reserved Balcony Seats, $1. Box Office open continuously from 8 A. M.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.

INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading roles:

MULLER..........Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA..........Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY
FITCHEL..........Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB..........M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH..........M. DEBEER
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
M. C. VAN GHELE..........Musical Director

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Aug. 20, at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
LO LO, the great LO LO,
The Daring Female Gymnast.
LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.
HARRY SHELDON. CHINESE JUGGLER.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. THE DWARFS' DUEL.	AFTERNOON AT 2. PUSS IN BOOTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner. by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN HARBORS, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 2,106 H ST., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging in Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., }
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds."

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 21, 1874, for furnishing 1,000 barrels of flour. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to the regular Fall and Winter season the management announces the appearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her great play,
JANE EYRE,
with the following exceptionally brilliant cast:

Jane Eyre..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Mrs. Reed..........Miss FANNY MORANT
Mrs. Fairfax..........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Lady Georgiana Ingram..........Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Lady Clawdon..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Grace Poole..........Miss HATTIE THORPE
Adèle..........Little LAURA THORPE
Bessie..........Miss KATE HOLLAND
Maniac..........Miss DE LACY
Nurse..........Mrs. WILDER
Lord Edward Rochester..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Col. Henry Dent..........Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Mr. Brocklehurst..........Mr. A. D. BRADLEY
John Reed..........Willie Seymour
Frederick Lynn..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Jacob Buttercup..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Lord Clawdon..........Mr. W. H. WILDER

and with
NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by
Mr. RICHARD MARSTON,
NEW MUSIC by Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON.

Box office now open for sale of reserved seats from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DALY'S, (FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., corner of Broadway.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

Mr. DALY has to announce that his sixth comedy season

WILL BEGIN

TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 25, at this magnificent theatre, with the production of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA OF THE TIMES, by the author of DIVORCE, HORIZON, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, &c., entitled:

WHAT
SHOULD SHE
DO?
Or, JEALOUSY!

To be offered with a CAST OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE POWER and unusual perfectness, and with EVERY SCENE NEW.

The box-sheet will open on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. The rule against TICKET SPECULATORS will be rigidly enforced this season, and no tickets purchased of those parties will be admitted at the doors.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant	EVERY
EVERY	ENTERTAINMENT. ALL THE BEST	EVENING
WEDNESDAY.	STARS IN THE PROFESSION.	AT
SATURDAY.	POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Mlle. DELCOUR'S FRENCH CAN-CAN TROUPE,
and Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.
Seats can be secured at any hour, day or evening.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M, on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPLETE ROOF, THE WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, &c.; CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.; VAULT-LIGHTS, AND SKY-LIGHTS.

No. 120 BROADWAY, Aug. 18, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of Wednesday, the 26th of August, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the entire roof-work, (wrought-iron framing, covering, galvanized or cast-iron dormers, cornices, deck-moldings, &c., and copper flashing,) the wrought-iron beams, with the necessary anchors, tie-rods, &c.; the cast-iron columns, lintels, &c.; the vault-lights and the sky-lights for the building now in course of erection in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

Each proposal must be sealed, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, specifications, and schedules of the work, can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Wednesday, the 19th inst., at his office, where also the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon; Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, }
R. M. C. GRAHAM, }
H. S. ANABLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BRIDGE, }
JAMES DENNEN, }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record;* copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—MARY R. HANDLEY against DANIEL A. HIGGINS, as Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Higgins, deceased, Mary Dee Higgins, Mary A. Higgins, Catharine A. Higgins, Daniel A. Higgins, Eliza T. Higgins, William G. Higgins, Honora I. Higgins, Johanna Celia Higgins, Frances T. Higgins, John S. Higgins, Loretta J. Higgins, Patrick Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) John Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) Owen Riley and Margaret, his wife; Abijah S. Smith, Timothy Ganey and Ellen, his wife; John Ford and Theresa, his wife; Andrew Heims and Catharine, his wife; Frederick Cordier and Barbara, his wife; Henry J. Moeisch and Margaret, his wife; Ferdinand Guenther and Anna, his wife; the Village of College Point, James Palmatier and Margaret, his wife; Patrick Hallaran and Frances, his wife; John Madden and Catharine Jane, his wife; John T. Pearsall and Phoebe, his wife; Isabella McBrien and John McBrien, her husband; Alexander Formosa and Francesca, his wife; Mary Ghio, Antoine D. Ghio, Augustus B. Ghio and Maringa, his wife; John B. Lertora, otherwise Lutera, and Catharine, his wife; John Howarth and Hannah, his wife; John A. McBrien, Leopold Gusthal, Daniel H. Forman and Euphemia, his wife; Benjamin W. Downing and Georgiana U., his wife; Martin Meagher and Mary, his wife; John Courboy and Johanna, his wife; Michael Kenningham and Mary, his wife; William Eubanks, George Helms, Otto Russell, Benjamin Tatham, William W. [illegible], John E. Lassey, John Lindemann, Henry Clement, [illegible] Bloodgood, Charles A. Roe, Samuel D. Roe, James Brown, William Hall, Charles Schlesinger, Joseph Blumenthal, Ann Elizabeth Rapelyea, individually and as Executrix, &c., of Martin Rapelyea, deceased; Richard Cornell, William Turner, John Hanlon, Henry Lewis, David Godley and Catharine, his wife; Thomas Webb, John Cadness, John Higgins, Charles [illegible], Henry Bunke, Lester Lewis, Zachariah Roe, [illegible] Fowler, Richard Mold, Thomas Churchill, A—— P. Dennett, Thomas Reidy, Barney McMahon, William Lawrence, Charles Smith, Joseph Palmer, L. Bradford Prince, Thomas Welch, Michael Larkin, Henry [illegible], Lorenz Ritter, Hugh Sweeney, J—— B. Lawrence, William Cole, Mary Reidy, the widow, and Margaret Reidy, Anna Reidy, and Patrick Reidy, children and heirs at law of Patrick Reidy, deceased, and William [illegible] Palmer, Junior, and Nellie, his wife.—Second amended summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the second amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated July [illegible] 1874.

FLANAGAN & BRIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 31 Nassau street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874.

FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au12-1aw6wW

OPEN AIR WORSHIP.

THE GERMANS IN CAMP AT SEA CLIFF.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND GERMAN CAMP MEETINGS—TENTING IN THE GERMAN STYLE—THE MEETINGS IN THE TABERNACLE—THE LAGER QUESTION—AMUSEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Long Island, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

There are as many differences in the ways in which people do their worshiping as there are in the people themselves. Chalk is not more different from cheese than is the present German camp meeting from its predecessor which was conducted in the English language. Two weeks ago Sea Cliff was full of earnest Methodists, who sang, prayed, and exhorted with such tremendous spirit that everything else in the place was given up to their operations. Now the great company of Germans who are in camp in and around the tabernacle, are holding meetings of intense interest and exceedingly great enthusiasm. But the camp meeting is so entirely confined to the tabernacle and its immediate vicinity that the jolly pleasure-seekers at the hotel see nothing of it but what they go to the tabernacle for.

But it need not be supposed that the camp meeting is of any less account for this reason. These Germans mean business. Instead of spreading themselves all over the settlement, they confine their efforts and their presence to the one thing which has brought them together. There are no extraordinary demonstrations, nor any efforts to attract great crowds, nor to exhibit celebrated preachers, or remarkable sermons. But, even to those who do not understand the German language, the meetings have an interest which attracts large numbers of persons who come simply as spectators.

The Germans do not bestow much of their patronage on the hotel or the boarding cottages. They have not come to spend money, but to enjoy their religion. They do their tenting in an economical way, which challenges the admiration of all who desire to unite Summer holiday experiences with religious privilege. Most of their tents are hired from the Sea Cliff Association, which owns enough of them to furnish an army. The camp looks both neat and sociable. About a hundred tents are along a street and in a grove just above the tabernacle. Most of these are of the ordinary family size, which is about fifteen feet square. Some tents are used as hotels, and are filled with lodgers, who are stowed in very much as the dresses of ladies who go to Saratoga and such places are packed in trunks. The charge for a night's lodging at one of these canvas caravanseries is from fifteen to twenty-five cents, according to the amount of straw furnished and the general luxuriousness of the furniture of the establishment.

This kind of tenting is rough business at best. It will do for the backwoods, or for hunting or fishing parties, but for anything inside the bounds of civilization the lack of bath, hot and cold water, kitchen range, and such appliances, make life a burden while the tent is pitched. For a week or two it may do. A party of us who lodge at the hotel had made up our minds to take lodging for a night in one of these canvas lodging-houses; but when we took a tour of inspection, and saw the tents and their accommodations, our sense of proper regard for the comfort of those who wanted to crowd into them was positively overcoming. We threw up our enterprise and resolved to stick to the beds of the hospitable Clinton. Here we were certain of being comfortable; there, heavy odds were against us.

Is it not curious that these tenting companies neglect the best style of bed in existence, and crowd their sleeping tents with the most unhandy contrivances of uncouth lumber that ever went by the name of bedsteads? For convenience and comfort, as well as for economy of room and capacity of stowage, a hammock is a thousand times better than a bedstead. Yet there are probably not over half a dozen hammocks at Sea Cliff. It would seem as if nobody here ever thought of using a hammock for anything but a lounging accommodation for the day time. They are so cheap and handy that anybody can make them and set them up. They can be made either out of a piece of stout sail-cloth or of cord. The Mexicans make them of a net-work of cord, and send them here in vast quantities. A hammock will support the weight of the heaviest Christian who is likely to go to camp meeting. All that is needful is that the ends be securely fastened to trees, or to posts at the sides or ends of the tent. To have a hammock fall while you are asleep in it at night, and thus to be suddenly tumbled out on the tent floor is calculated to produce what are called "falling dreams;" but, with a little care, no such casualty need happen.

The people who are in attendance at this camp meeting are mostly German Methodists from New-York, Jersey City, and the Eastern District of Brooklyn. There are also some Lutherans from Jersey City and elsewhere in New-Jersey, but these are in the minority. The number of German Methodists in the United States is about 30,000. The largest of their churches in New-York are those in Second and Fortieth streets, both of which are well represented here. There is also a large representation from the church in Brooklyn. Hoboken is also represented, though its delegation is not so large as that of Brooklyn. Both in Hoboken and in the Eastern District of Brooklyn there is a large German population; but a great majority of the Germans take more kindly to the beer garden than to the Methodist church on Sundays.

It has been extensively remarked, and more by way of pleasantry than in a disposition to be critical, that the Germans could not get along at their camp meeting without lager. The rules of Sea Cliff in reference to all that intoxicates are very strict, and it was loudly whispered that cases might arise in connection with this camp which would call for the exercise of discipline on bibulous offenders. It was also hinted that, in dealing with these cases the old question "does lager intoxicate?" would be agitated. Rumors were rife that practical test would be necessary to decide this question; and that somebody would have to drink a keg or two of the beer to see exactly how intoxicating it is. But as far as I have been able to learn, and I have made diligent inquiry, not so much as a keg of lager has been brought to Sea Cliff. The campers seem to have come for the business of attending to their religion, and are letting everything else alone.

The music of this camp meeting is one of its most pleasant features. I have, in previous letters, alluded to the singing of the first camp meeting, which was characterized more by its vigor and the volume of its sound than by its musical character. In fact, it was entirely too noisy and too vehement. In most delightful contrast is the real music of the German singing. Parties of hotel guests, who do not understand a word of the German language, go to the tabernacle simply to hear the singing. It is rich, soft, melodious. Though it does not move along as rapidly as most of the singing which is done in the English language, there is a depth of feeling in it which makes it delightful to listen to. The Germans have a great fondness for the old church tunes, in which the children join as freely as their parents. The modern camp-meeting and Sunday-school tunes find favor with them to some extent, but are by no means as popular as among the Americans. The hymns which fit these tunes are translated into German, and move along even more mellifluously than the English words.

There is a growing disposition here to allow visitors all the recreative fun they want. Nobody now attempts to stop a game of croquet, nor to enforce any of the rules which have by common consent been voted as too strict for reasonable people to observe. At the hotel there are lively times in the evenings. Oratory, speech-making, readings from the poets, games, and music make the evenings spin along pleasantly. We had a ghost party not long ago, and the other evening we had an elephant in the parlor, to the great delight of the children and their parents, and of the crowds of cottage people who came to see the strange beast. A prominent organ builder officiated as "front legs," the son of a well-known clergyman did the "hind legs," while a prosperous piano man, with the end of a long rope in his hand, led the composite creature round the room and bid him perform his antics. Hide, tusks, trunk, tail, and all the other improvements which properly belong to a well-regulated elephant, were counterfeited with more success than is usual in an animal built on this basis. But it is hard to please everybody. One good sister, whose ideas of godliness did not embrace amusements with this class of wild beasts, said, as the elephant pranced into the parlor, "Well, if there is one sin above another against the Lord Almighty it is imitating his creatures in this way!" Another who sat by her said, "But, my dear, didn't you ever make a doll when you were a girl?" That settled the question in the minds of all the bystanding hearers, and left no room for further debate on elephantine imitations. The rule against dancing is now a dead letter, for when the lady who was at the piano struck up a lively waltz the elephant lifted up hind feet and fore feet and waltzed round the parlor on all-fours as gracefully as a Christian could do it, and no objection was made.

Next week we are to have the "Sphinx," or Talking Head, exactly as exhibited at the Colosseum. The thing is as simple as it is wonderful, and one of the boarders has signified his willingness to have his head chopped off and placed on the table for the delight and amusement of those of his fellow-boarders who want to see how a head that has no body can talk and eat.

The German camp will continue for two or three days longer. Great crowds go forward at the close of each session to what is popularly called the "anxious seat," and altogether the meeting is considered a huge success.

SING SING.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING—A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS ALREADY—THE INAUGURAL SERVICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

The forty-second annual gathering of Methodists commenced to-day on "the old camp-ground." Of course, this being the first day, the attendance as yet is comparatively light, though fully 2,000 persons have already quartered themselves in the 150 tents and at the lodging-house. The latter building has ample accommodation for at least 200 persons, and no doubt it will be crowded. Over fifty families have been here for nearly a month, and a stroll through the rustic streets and avenues lined with tents reveals how well all are situated. The suites of rooms attached to many of the tents are not only novel in their construction and unique in design, but they are also so partitioned with sail-cloth and furniture as to give to them an air of home comfort that is truly delicious. One tent, in particular, has a front room, back room, dining-room, and kitchen, all handsomely carpeted and furnished throughout. Under the shade of the great tall trees, of which the grove is composed, little children toddle about in their merriment, enjoying the surroundings hugely.

Perhaps the main feature of the grounds, after the religious exercises are taken into consideration, is the group of business tents. Here a grocery, there a barber shop, yonder an express office, newspaper stand, vegetable market, milk depot, dry-goods store, photograph gallery, &c. Board here is cheap considering the surroundings. You can get lodging for fifty cents, breakfast fifty cents, dinner seventy-five cents, and supper fifty cents. The transient visitors eat in two large dining halls, the tables being supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The lodging-house has been somewhat enlarged since last year, and a new fence around the south side of the grounds is an improvement. The grounds entire are splendid, but there is one serious drawback conceded—they are too far from steam-boats and railways. People dread the hack ride over a dusty road from Sing Sing depot to this charming spot, and well they might. Whether the managers will ever consult the wishes of the people in that respect, and selling these grounds, purchase others more conveniently located to railway depots and steamboat docks, is of course an almost unanswerable conundrum. It was reported that the association had purchased, or were about to purchase, Iona Island, in the Highlands; but I am assured that there was no foundation for the rumor. Iona Island would be a magnificent spot on which to hold camp-meetings. To be sure, the hack-hire from the depot here is cheap, (twenty-five cents each way,) but one gets crammed into such outrageous vehicles, and behind horses that go so slow, that the cyclones of dust almost annihilate him before he reaches his destination.

The opening service at the main stand was announced for 10 o'clock this morning, but the seats having been newly painted the exercises were postponed until the afternoon, in order to allow the paint to dry. In lieu of the regular service, however, a fervent prayer-meeting was held in the Bedford street tent, a goodly number being present. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Perry street mission. Remarks were made and prayers offered up by Presiding Elder Brown, Rev. Mr. Morehouse, and the widow of Rev. Theodosius Clark. The latter made many very interesting statements, and was listened to with devout attention. One lady speaker at the meeting denounced the wanderings of fashionable Christians, and implored them, instead of seeking pleasure and playing croquet at fashionable Summer resorts, to flock to camp-meetings and join in the delightful work of praising God and converting souls. Speaking of croquet, several families here have laid out croquet grounds for amusement at intervals.

I was informed to-day that the colored people would not be allowed to hold meetings here this year. This decision was announced by Mr. Wm. McDermott, who has charge of the office. It was elicited by one of the managers entering the office and saying that a highly respectable colored family named Beach had made application for a tent. Mr. McDermott seemed puzzled at first, but finally stated to the representative of the applicants that the colored family could not be put in with the rest; that there was only one tent for colored people, and that was off one side. "They can't hold meetings here as they did last year," said Mr. McDermott; "we can't have that." Upon inquiry I learned that last year the colored people in their meetings made so much noise and confusion that they attracted general attention, and drew large crowds away from the main meetings. A Police force arrived this morning from New-York City. They are under the direction of J. R. Taylor Superintendent of Police on the grounds. The force consists of Detective James Bennett, Sergt. Lefferts, of the Sanitary force, and Patrolmen Sherwood Batey, Sheldon, and Jacobus. The principal managers here, to whom all seem to go for advice and counsel, are Messrs. Sammis, Camp, and McDermott. They say the camp-meeting never paid, notwithstanding the reports that somebody was making money out of it. The revenue just about equals the expenses, not including improvements made from year to year. The expenses last year amounted to $4,000, and the improvements to $9,000. There has been some talk of forming a $40,000 stock company and making radical changes in the entire grounds. One clergyman said this morning that "even now if they would spend $5,000 or $6,000 more it wouldn't hurt religion."

Prayer-meeting tents are looming up rapidly. Bedford Street Church, Peekskill, Duane Street, Pleasantville, and Mount Kisco have one each.

At 2:30 P. M., at the ringing of the bell, the camp visitors assembled in the circle of seats surrounding the main stand. This is a very picturesque spot, the twenty-five or thirty tents half encircling the seats presenting a pleasant appearance, with their handsomely-furnished apartments in full view. It was the first of the regular afternoon services, and while the people flocked to it the murmurings, prayers, and exhortations fell upon the ear from the praying tents within the four-acre inclosure where impromptu praying bands had been organized. The service was opened by Presiding Elder Brown, behind whom sat old Father Beam, in his ninety-ninth year—the oldest Methodist in the United States.

Mr. Brown announced that Mr. Atwood, of the Eighteenth Street Church, New-York, would lead the choir, and then gave out the hymn. Rev. De Los Lull followed in prayer, and the congregation sung:

> "Am I a soldier of the cross,
> A follower of the Lamb."

Rev. A. C. Morehouse then preached the afternoon sermon, taking for his text the last clause of the seventeenth verse in the second chapter of Nehemiah: "Come let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach." The sermon was full of hard hits, and once Mr. Morehouse made an allusion to the Brooklyn scandal, but mentioned no names. He argued that there was but little difference to-day between the Church and the world, because old lines had been obliterated, and but few of them are discoverable. The Church, he said, talks as the worldly people do, and even at prayer-meetings but few will stand up and confess their crimes. In order to build up the wall and re-establish the lines, humble work must be done, rubbish be cleared away, and ashes taken up. The children of the Church are careless in their talk. They talk too much about the eccentricities and short-comings of each other, and he had even heard ministers gossip about their congregations. He urged Christian women to conform to Christian teachings and keep away from mirrors, abstain from wearing jewelry, so that no longer could be heard the question from their lips, "Am I not pretty?" He would do away with croquet and all the games of earth, to the end that there should be more concentration of heart toward Christianity. After the service, a vigorous prayer-meeting was held.

This evening Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck, of North New-York, preached. The one hundred extra large kerosene lights, with locomotive reflectors, fully lighted the grounds, and a large congregation was in attendance.

The weather to-night is very warm and there are no signs of rain. The sky at sundown wore a brassy appearance, and everything indicates a drought. everybody is praying for rain, for if it does not come soon the ride to the camp grounds, in consequence of the thick dust, will be almost unendurable.

OCEAN GROVE.

THE CAMP MEETING A GREAT SUCCESS—VISITORS STILL ARRIVING—THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN GROVE, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the M. E. Church opened its fifth annual camp meeting at this place on Friday last at 2:30 P. M. The place was crowded at that time, and nearly 450 tents had been hired for the season, which continues until next Monday. There were persons present from every city along the eastern shores of the Atlantic, and many even from the West. It is no doubt correctly estimated that upward of 6,000 individuals thronged the grove at the initial service. The President, Rev. E. H. Stokes, delivered the opening address. Rev. B. Pomeroy, of Waterford, N. Y., and Rev. A. Wallace also spoke. More than 100 clergymen were among the congregation, and the scene will linger long in the memories of those who witnessed it.

The trip from New-York to Ocean Grove is a delightful one, and well calculated to repay the visitor. The round trip can be made in a day. You take the boat at Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:30 A. M., and after a pleasant run down the bay to Sandy Hook, get on board the cars and reach Long Branch within two hours. At the depot of the watering-place a dozen stages or more, properly speaking, rockaways, await you, and in them you are borne down the beach to the grove in an hour, all for the moderate sum of $1 40.

Ocean Grove is between six and seven miles from the Branch, and covers 300 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Wesley Lake and the turnpike road, on the south east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south-west by the shore road and Monmouth County. It has been laid out with broad streets and roadways, and has its Broadway, Main street, and Lake avenue, intersected by Lawrence, Benson, Whitfield, Delaware, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-York, Central, and Beach avenues. It has, too, its lesser parks, heights, and squares, and is in fact a miniature city. Its destinies are presided over by the executive committee of the association, which is made up of Rev. E. H. Stokes, President, Camden, N. J.; Rev. A. E. Ballard, Vice President, Long Branch, N. J.; George W. Evans, Esq., Secretary, Philadelphia, Penn.; D H. Brown, Esq., Treasurer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph H. Thornley, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. R. J. Andrews, Pemberton, N. J.; Rev. A. Wallace, Philadelphia; Hon. James Black, Lancaster, Penn.; and Hon. J. L. Hays, Newark, N. J. These gentlemen have delegated their authority to proper heads of departments, whose duties are rigidly supervised. The grounds are furnished with good boarding-houses, post office, telegraph office, book store, news depot, general store for dry goods, groceries, furniture, &c.; so that no difficulty need be experienced by anybody visiting the place and desiring to reside there for a short time. Rev. H. B. Beegle, of Ocean Grove, has the superintendence of the sale and lease of the lots and tents this year. Tents of all sizes and excellent accommodation are rented at reasonable rates, and visitors who make a prolonged stay are accorded certain advantages. As there were two meetings held at Ocean Grove this year—one beginning July 15 and this now in session—tents have been in many instances rented for both.

At this time, it is difficult to do justice to the peculiarities and advantages of Ocean Grove Camp meeting Ground, the time afforded for a survey of the same between my arrival and the departure of the last stage being too short. I will, therefore, append the programme for the religious services, and reserve for my next the history of the grove. At 5:30 A. M. there will be prayer-meeting in the tabernacle, also at 8:30 A. M.; children's meeting in the same place at 1:30 P. M.; young people's meeting in the prayer tent at the same hour, and another at 6:30 P. M.; simultaneously a prayer-meeting will be held at Wharton street tent, and another at 1:30 P. M.; public services are held daily at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

There are several ministers of the Gospel sojourning here, and every tent and household is a chapel in itself. Still, the main street presents the most bustling and business-like appearance to be found at this side of Sandy Hook. Thousands of people are expected before Saturday night, and every vehicle coming in brings a full complement of passengers.

A DANDY DOG-CATCHER.

Charles F. Matthias, who applied for the office of dog-catcher on Monday, appeared yesterday before Mayor Havemeyer's Secretary to receive a certificate of his appointment. No one would have taken Matthias for a hunter of curs. He was dressed in fine broadcloth; kids enveloped his hands. From his white Marseilles vest dangled a heavy gold cable chain with a pendant trinket and charms. On the little finger of his left hand was a massive gold shield ring, the mounting being of the filagree order. He wore a Derby hat and carried a light cane. Alderman Morris introduced him to Mr. Wendell, the Chief Clerk, who paused as if in astonishment before he began the simple work of enrolling his name on the list of worthies who lasso dogs at fifty cents each. The certificate having been prepared, the Chief Clerk ushered Matthias into the presence of the Mayor to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and the State of New-York, and to "faithfully perform the duties of dog-catcher in the Twenty-second District." Mr. Matthias removed his right glove, and kissed the Mayor's Bible as fervently as if he had been appointed a Police Commissioner.

"That will do," said the Mayor, as he noticed the fashionable dog-catcher, who seemed inclined to prolong his visit. Matthias paused for a moment. Something evidently troubled him. At length he said,

"Mr. Mayor, I'd like to know one thing."

"What is it?" inquired the Mayor.

"Can't you give me authority to catch goats, as well as dogs?"

The Mayor smiled and shook his head.

"There's a great many goats going loose in my district, Mr. Mayor."

"Keep at the dogs," answered the Mayor, as he bowed the middle aged exquisite out of his office.

Matthias is a German, about forty years of age. He is five feet seven in height, stout built, and wears a light beard. He starts on his official career with sixty curs, or a capital of $30.

REVENUE FROM THE COURTS.

Chamberlain Lane has received $6,314 75, being the aggregate amount of fines paid into the various Police Courts for the month of July. The moneys were paid as follows:

First District Court	$1,634 00
Second District Court	1,960 00
Third District Court	1,083 00
Fourth District Court	1,171 75
Fifth District Court	312 00
Sixth District Court	154 00
Total	$6,314 75

As this revenue has been mainly derived from drunkards, it would appear that the most intemperate people reside in the region of the Second District, and the most sober class of citizens in the Sixth. Some of the victims who paid the penalty have experienced the fact that their liquor cost them at the rate of $2 a glass and a night in the cells.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. S. B. H. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen, signed a number of the tax rolls yesterday....Among those who called upon the Mayor during the afternoon were Ex-Police Commissioner Gardner, Chamberlain Lane, and Mr. Davidson, of the Fire Department....Charges of maladministration have been made against John Nolan and Matthew White, the official dog-catchers for the Fifth District. They are accused of searching for curs in private houses, and taking them away contrary to the protest of their owners. A trial will bring out the facts. If they should be found guilty no political influence will save them from removal....Alderman Morris received a communication from "A Mother," yesterday, complimenting him on his successful efforts in ridding that portion of the City in the vicinity of Central Park from dangerous and ravenous dogs, thus enabling ladies and children to visit the park with safety....James Regan has been appointed to catch dogs in the Fifth District.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Vice-President Henry Wilson left the City last evening for Boston.

Elizabeth Mead fell down stairs at her residence, No. 94 Sheriff street, yesterday, and sustained serious inquries.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the lake at Central Park to-day at 3 o'clock.

Geo. Ball, a peddler, aged forty, residing in Connecticut, fell in a fit, at No. 235 Pearl street, yesterday, and cut his head badly.

Peter Rafferty, aged thirty-six, dock-builder, of No. 116 First avenue, while at work at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, cut his foot with an ax severely.

John Kelly, aged thirty-five, residing in Harlem, while working at No. 33 New Church street, yesterday, was struck on the head by a falling brick and was severely injured.

Caspar Goergel, aged thirty-five, of Ridge street, fell from the fourth to the second floor of No. 425 Broome street, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Simon Hersler, aged twenty-eight, fell through the hatchway from the third to first floor of No. 10 Walker street, yesterday, and fractured both legs. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have announced that the Bellevue Hospital patients will have an excursion to-day, and those of the Charity Hospital will be taken on an excursion on Saturday.

Yesterday Mr. E. Trott, agent of the Children's Aid Society, started for the West with a party of thirty-five poor persons from this City, who will be provided with homes in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Ohio.

William Burke, the policy-dealer, of No. 102 Nassau street, who was arrested on Monday, was yesterday taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, who held him to answer in the sum of $1,500.

Wm. Grayner, aged twenty-two, of No. 115 Monroe street, while at work at the new building No. 33 New Church street, yesterday, fell from the second story to the cellar and fractured his skull. He was sent to Park Hospital.

Alexander McGarren, who was arrested on Monday last charged with keeping a policy shop in the cigar store No. 70 West Broadway, was yesterday examined by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court. He was held in the sum of $1,000.

During a quarrel yesterday morning between Maggie Thompson, of No. 157 Wooster street, and Peter Baboner, at the residence of the former, Baboner stabbed Maggie in the arm with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Baboner was arrested.

Alfred Miller, aged fifteen, in the employ of Lang & Kurtz, cabinet manufacturers, at Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl street, stole two checks yesterday—one for $50 and the other for $32, and a gold watch and chain, valued at $250, from his employers. He absconded with the stolen property.

John Downing, a machinist, of No. 252 Monroe street, was charged, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, with having pointed a loaded pistol at Patrolman John McNamara, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was in the discharge of his duty at the time. He was held to answer by Justice Wandell.

The Guatemalian Minister to Turkey, Don Wm. T. Kelly, a banker of Guatemala, Central America, arrived here yesterday on the steamer City of Panama, of the Pacific Mail Line. He is commissioned as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Guatemala to Turkey for the purpose of completing a commercial treaty with that power.

Yesterday William Simpson was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. Mr. Anthony Comstock, who appeared to testify against him, alleged that this was the fourth time that Simpson had been arrested on a similar charge, and that he had been twice convicted. Mr. Osborn held him for examination in default of $3,000 bail.

Three respectable and inoffensive young men were arrested by an officer of the Eldridge Street Precinct at 8:30 P. M. on Monday while quietly standing in Ludlow street. They were confined in the station-house all night, and when brought up at Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning were discharged, the officer being unable to make any substantial charge against them. His complaint was that "they did not move on fast enough."

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Charities propose to pay the clergymen who preach in the Almshouse.

Jane Dunn, aged four years, fell out of the second-story window of her parents' residence, No. 447 Flatbush avenue, and was instantly killed.

The Cross-town Car Line is daily victimized by persons placing bogus five cent nickel pieces in the patent money-receiving boxes which are attached to each car.

The carcasses of three cows, unfit for food, were condemned in Raphael Brown's slaughter-house, on Johnson avenue, yesterday, and taken to the offal boat.

George Hill, a boy fourteen years old, residing with his uncle, A. T. Frost, of No. 646 Leonard street, disappeared on last Saturday, and has not since been heard from.

Mr. James Phelan, a boss plasterer, was waylaid and severely beaten, on last Thursday night, near his residence, No. 207 Evergreen avenue, by three members of the Plasterers' Union Society.

Andrew O'Rielly, of Hicks and President streets, was arrested yesterday for obtaining $150 worth of liquor by false pretenses from George Duval, of No. 22 South William street, New-York.

Augustus Ball, aged eighteen, blind, committed suicide at his residence, No. 380 Second street, E. D., by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Melancholy produced by his unfortunate affliction caused the suicide.

The members of the Fort Green and Prospect Park amateur athletic clubs had a series of walking and running races at St. Felix street on Monday night, in which the members of the clubs participated.

The second annual excursion of the inmates of the Graham Home for Aged and Indigent Females, corner of Washington and DeKalb avenues, took place yesterday. The old ladies were taken to Canarsie, where they were warmly received and well treated by Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Reid.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday morning last a party of surveyors, with instruments and apparatus, went through the village of Greenport to Orient, where, it is understood, the work of survey of the North Shore Railroad is to be commenced. This road, it will be understood, is to extend from Richmond Hill on the west to Orient on the east. A large portion of the route has already been surveyed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of taxes in Paterson during the month of August amounted to $84,500.

A boy named Willie Simonds fell on a pile of rocks, Monday night, and sustained serious injuries.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition opens in the Rink on Tuesday next, and goods are already being received.

The Republicans of Union County held primaries last night, for the election of delegates to the Gubernatorial convention.

A swimming match will take place in the Passaic River, at Newark, next Saturday afternoon, between Joseph Sands and the "Pride of Lake Erie." The distance is two miles from the Midland Railroad bridge south. Both men are practicing every day.

Edward Neary, a Newark pugilist and official dog-catcher, was arrested Monday night for committing an atrocious assault and battery on Wm. Bond. The latter says that Neary attacked him, and without any cause or provocation struck him a violent blow on the head with a heavy club. The prisoner was committed in default of bail.

A man, giving his name as Patrick Gallagher, made four attempts to commit suicide Monday night, by throwing himself from the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge into the Passaic River, at Newark. Each time he was rescued by a man who was with him. The latter was nearly exhausted when Officer Bryce arrived and took Gallagher into custody.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River yesterday at the Central Railroad Dock. The man was about five feet eight inches high, had black hair, gray chin whiskers, and was slightly bald. He was well dressed in black pants, black alpaca coat, white vest, new gaiters, and wore two gold rings marked G. K. L. The body was taken to Speer's Morgue.

The unknown man who fell dead in front of County Physician Dodd's office, in Newark, Monday, has been identified as that of Silas Williams. He was seventy-four years old, and resided at No. 27 Magazine street. He had been sent in haste to summon Dr. Dodd to attend his son-in-law, who was taken suddenly ill, and fell dead just as he reached the door of the physician's office. His death was caused by overexertion.

The City Treasurer of Paterson has refused to honor any more drafts of the Board of Education, the city charter providing that the claims of that board shall be paid only pro rata according to the amount of taxes collected. None of this year's taxes have yet been paid. The Board of Aldermen can remedy the difficulty if they choose. If they do not there will be no money for educational purposes until the middle of October.

George W. Randall, of West Flushing, Long Island, called upon County Physican Terrill, of Union County yesterday, and informed him that he was not the man who was killed on the railroad at Elizabeth a few days ago, as was supposed from a card found in the pocket of deceased. Mr. Randall said the man called upon him for work, and he gave him a card with his name and address on, which led to the mistake.

The Philharmonic Society of Newark made a presentation yesterday to Prof. Eberhard, who has done good service as conductor of the association. The presentation took the tangible form of a check, which was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions expressive of the thanks of the society for Prof. Eberhard's services. The resolutions were handsomely engrossed and framed. The presentation was made by Mr. H. B. Kimball, President of the Newark Philharmonic Society at the Conservatory of Music, No. 112 Fifth avenue.

From recent developments it is strongly suspected that John Anderson, the desperado who is now lodged in the Passaic County Jail, at Paterson, awaiting trial for shooting Officer Hight, is the murderer of the man De Bow, whose dead body was recently found lying on the railroad track at Pompton. A bloody shoe-knife which was found near the murdered man has been found to be the property of Anderson's father in-law, who is a shoemaker, and evidence has been procured that the knife was seen in Anderson's possession on the night on which De Bow was murdered. The Police are engaged in unraveling the mystery and securing further evidence.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

COROMANTI THE MAN WANTED—A GANG OF ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK NEAR THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

When the reporters attached to the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters learned that the detectives were searching for the counterfeiter Michael Coromanti, they at once became convinced that they had received from outside sources the information which Superintendent Folk had refused to furnish them. Three facts at once became prominent, and naturally so, for they grew out of Coromanti's past history. He was by trade a feather-brush maker, like Torrino; he had been a counterfeiter, and was known as an incendiary and a most desperate man, and, finally, he knew Brooklyn thoroughly, especially the district in which the murder occurred, and had resided there. The further inquiries of the reporters have developed the strongest presumption that the murder was committed by Coromanti, aided by one or more Italians, who were his friends, and who, as far as can be learned, though apparently dealers in feathers, were in reality counterfeiters and desperate men.

The facts which indubitably lead to this conclusion are as follows: A Mrs. Burns owns a one-story brick house in the rear of No. 63 Franklin avenue. This house is distant from the scene of the murder about 300 yards. About two months ago three Italians hired this house from Mrs. Burns. They said they were feather dealers, and one of them gave the name of Frank Daniels, which was undoubtedly an assumed one. The Italians lived very quietly together and seemed wholly occupied in their business. One of the men was tall, had gray hair, and wore no whiskers or mustache. This is Coromanti's exact description, and from other facts learned it is certain that it was he. The other two men were young, of medium height, with black hair, eyes, and mustaches. They readily passed for the sons of the elder man. Either of these men would answer the description of the Italian who was in company with Torrino and Coromanti in De La Hoyd's saloon in Franklin avenue on the evening of the murder. It will be remembered that De La Hoyd stated that Torrino, with two Italians, came into his saloon at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the murder. Torrino drank whisky, the others water. Coromanti was identified as the taller man of the three. About 8:30 o'clock, which would allow ample time for the commission of the murder, Coromanti and his companion came back apparently very much excited, and drank brandy; after which they left in an abrupt manner. It will also be remembered that Torrino had a species of monopoly in the feathers used for making brushes, and that on leaving New-York on the evening of the murder he informed several persons that he was going to Brooklyn to collect a bill for some feathers he had sold. These facts are most important in their relative bearing to the case.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the murder, Coromanti called on Signor Farache, of No. 31 Myrtle avenue, and in an excited manner asked him to come and have some beer. Farache declined, but his son went to a saloon with Coromanti. Coromanti, while paying for the drinks, displayed a large roll of bills. He threw open his coat in an excited manner, and called young Farache's attention to the fact that he had no weapons about him. He then said "Good by, I am going to Pittsburg to-night."

On the morning following the murder the three Italians had deserted their house in Franklin avenue, and since that time they have not reappeared in the neighborhood. Detectives Folk and Corwin broke into the place, and on searching the premises found a small press, and some counterfeit plates for $5 bills and tobacco stamps. It is evident from this that the Italians were counterfeiters, and were carrying on their nefarious business during the time they resided in Franklin avenue.

Yesterday morning two Italians were arrested and brought to the Central Office by Acting Capt. Buckholz, Sergt. Barwick, and Detective Biggert, of the Sixth Sub-precinct. One of these Italians presented the appearance of a laborer. He was low-sized, of stout build, wore a dark mustache and goatee, and brown clothes, with a black felt hat. The other was better dressed, and appeared like an artisan. He was about thirty-four years old, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, dark eyes, prominent cheek-bones, black mustache and goatee, and bushy, black, curling hair, parted in the centre. He wore a white straw hat, alpaca coat, and dark trousers and vest. On the arrival of the prisoners at the Central Office they were brought into the Superintendent's room, the doors of which were at once closed, and Coroner Whitehill, Commissioner Jourdan, Detective Corwin, and an interpreter were sent for. A conference of over two hours followed. The result of the conference was that the laborer was discharged and the other Italian remanded to the custody of Capt. Buckholz. Coroner Whitehill would not be interviewed regarding the matter, and Superintendent Folk refused information.

New-York detectives are hunting for the murderer. Their information is that Coromanti's real name is Nicolo or Michelo Carrimino, a Sicilian about forty years of age. It is stated that he is the man who was arrested for firing the frame house of Signor Farache, No. 35 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, in 1872; that he has served a term in State Prison for counterfeiting, as published, and is altogether a bad character. A search was made for the supposed murderer yesterday among the Sicilians in this City, of whom there are several colonies in different quarters. It is suspected that the man is in hiding among his countrymen, as a number of them on being questioned were reticent and apparently loth to give any information about his antecedents or the places where he was likely to be found.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.

One of the most cruel and cowardly outrages on record was perpetrated yesterday morning in the horrible mutilation of nine horses, the property of Patrick Dwyer, a stevedore, who resides at No. 872 First avenue. The horses were kept at the stables foot of Forty-ninth street, fronting the East River, and at an early hour yesterday morning their keeper discovered and reported the nature of the outrage. Four of the horses were then dead, and the others were suffering the keenest agony. The wounds were all on the right side of the animals, and were evidently inflicted by a powerful blow dealt with a knife held in the right hand. The weapon was clearly turned in the bodies of the animals when the blows were struck, and their force will be conceived when it is stated that the intestines protruded in almost each instance. One of the horses still living was in such terrible pain that Officer Barrow, of the Fifty-ninth-street Station, who was called to the scene of the occurrence, felt justified in shooting him. Another horse died later on, and the remaining three are not expected to survive. An attempt was made three weeks ago to burn Dwyer's stables with kerosene oil. On that occasion no arrest was made. Mr. Dwyer is under the impression that the horses were stabbed by a man who was formerly in his employ, but who was discharged by him, and the Police are looking for this man.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Deputy Controller Earle opened the following bids yesterday for the erection of the Third District (Jefferson Market) Court-house: Mason and brick-work, Edward Harlow, $143,000; Owen Mason and R. W. Armstrong, $133,943; Abram Van Dawson, $154,400; R. Darragh, $130,296; F. R. Nesbitt, $158,065; E. Morrissey, $95,000; John Hagen, $136.000; C. Andrews, $151,727; R. Demas, $132,376; E. Smythe, $119,999; J. W. Rollins, $168,077; P. K. & J. Corgan, $127,000; David Christie, $156,890. Stone-cutters' Work, J. Taylor, $95,000; Brown & Valentine, $90,000; W. H. Crommekill, $167,506; David, Nellich & George Gilley, $35,000; M. C. Henry, $75,000; T. W. Rollins, $138,230; Purcell & Brennan, $77,900.

Messrs. Porter, Berrian, and Dodge, the commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the building, were present when the proposals were opened. No awards were made.

A SENSATIONAL STORY CORRECTED.

On the 14th inst. there appeared an account of what purported to be an ineffectual attempt made in Hempstead, Long Island, by a woman claiming to be the wife of Mr. William A. Parke, of New-York City, to prevent his marriage with Miss Maria B. Moore, the daughter of Rev. W. H. Moore, the Rector of the Episcopal Church at that place. The relatives and friends of Mr. Parke state that this sensational story originated in the simple fact that some woman, apparently partially intoxicated, made a disturbance on the church steps after the ceremony was over and the wedding party gone. No disturbance occurred in the church, and the woman left on the appearance of a constable.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

DEATH OF MISS POMEROY—HER DYING STATEMENT—LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

The inhabitants of Jersey City Heights were thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that Miss Mary E. Pomeroy was dead. On inquiry, the report was found to be correct. On Monday night her condition seemed to be slightly improved and her attending physician thought that she might recover. Toward morning, however, she commenced to sink gradually, and it became evident she could not live. About 11 o'clock word was sent to Justice Aldridge that she was dying, and he was requested to come to the house to take her dying deposition. On being assured that it was the lady's own request, the Judge proceeded immediately to her residence. He found her very weak, but her mental faculties were unimpaired, and approaching her bedside the Judge asked her if she knew him and she replied that she did. He then asked her if she desired to make any statement to him, and she replied in the affirmative. Having neither pen nor ink at hand, the Judge took out a lead pencil and noted down the following statement as it fell from the dying girl's lips. "I feel as though I have not long to live. There have been a great many things said against me, but I now tell the truth in the sight of God, that John S. Glendenning is the father of my child. He has denied it, and still denies it, but he and no one else is the father of that child. He has said things against me. I was afraid of him, but now I am not. He may have papers, but that does not clear him." The statement was made in a weak but clear voice, and during the pauses the girl's lips seemed to be moving as if in prayer. The Judge took the paper, and started for his office to make a copy of it in ink for the purpose of bringing it back for the girl's signature. When he had completed the work and returned to the house, in less than half an hour, Miss Pomeroy was dead. She breathed her last at precisely 11:25 o'clock. The immediate cause of her death was congestion of the lungs, superinduced by general debility, arising principally from mental depression. It is uncertain what legal aspect the death of the victim put upon the case with reference to Rev. Mr. Glendenning. Of course the charges of breach of promise and seduction will fall through, but it is probable that the Poormaster of the city will continue the suit against him for the support of the child. The usual course in such cases is for the complainant to make affidavit that she expects to have a child born, which is liable to become a charge upon the city unless the father is made to support it. This course was pursued by Miss Pomeroy some weeks ago, and then the Poormaster entered suit against the supposed father to compel him to give bonds for the support of the expected offspring. Thus the Poormaster becomes the plaintiff. A number of reporters and others called at Rev. Mr. Clendenning's residence yesterday and last night, but to the majority of them he was not at home, while to the others he refused to say anything about the case. The papers referred to in Miss Pomeroy's deposition are supposed to be the letters which Clendenning declared he had, implicating six prominent members of the congregation. There was to have been a meeting of the vestry of Clendenning's church last night, but although it was only intended for the transaction of regular business no meeting was held. The death of Miss Pomeroy was the all-absorbing topic of conversation throughout the city yesterday and last night, and the utmost indignation was expressed against Clendenning.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN NEWARK, N. J.

At a late hour on Monday night a desperate fight took place in a saloon at No. 30 Commerce street, Newark, during which Alfred Sharpe was stabbed with a knife in the hands of his step-son, George Warren. Ill feeling has existed between the two men for some time, and when they met in the saloon a trifling dispute led to a serious quarrel. Sharpe struck his step-son, and the latter immediately pulled out a pocket-knife and attempted to plunge it into his side. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued, which attracted the attention of Officer Jaeger. He entered, and in attempting to arrest Warren received a severe cut in the face. Other officers soon arrived, and the disturbance was quelled. Warren was arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters.

GERMAN PROPERTY-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The German Property-owners' Central Organization, Charles Weltz presiding, held a meeting at the German schoolhouse in Fourth street, last evening, when, in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, a resolution was passed to the effect that the opposing political parties on the approach of the campaign shall be called upon to make their nominations twenty days previous to the day of election, with the view of giving the voters at large an opportunity of inquiring into the character and fitness of the candidates. To carry this resolution into effect the matter was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Ferd. Fraud, Dr. Schultze, Alderman Koch, F. Euring, and B. Eybel.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Spanish Gold 231@232; American, 232@233; Exchange quiet and firm; on the United State 60 days Currency, 110@112 premium; Short Sight, 115@117 premium; 60 days Gold, 128@129 premium; Short Sight, 131@133 premium; on London, 161@163 premium; on Paris, 132@133 premium. Sugar, No. 12 D. S., 18@18½ reals ℔ arroba.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Panama, from Aspinwall.—H. R. Blamer, E. W. B. Osgood, R. G. Hobandge, Miss Mary C. Higgins, A. Greenbaum, wife and three children, Tiney L. Zimmerman, Mrs. C. H. Blanchard, R. R. Reading and wife, Miss Alice McKee, J. C. Perkins, Master F. Blanchard, M. P. Ferris, Wm. Goldstein, A. Hartman, Fred Scarff, Chas. Gowgon, F. E. Vander Weden, F. A. Woodruff, Thos. Smeal, O. F. Balston Fred, wife and two children, O. W. Alden, Jas. Glover, Francis Bultrand, U. S. A., Jules Hartman, H. J. Watson, Hon. W. F. Rielly, Richard Moran, Mrs. J. Armstrong, J. J. Ullen, Francisco Samajo, J. Samajo, N. Reutter, Mrs. Brum and daughter.

In steam-ship Ashland, from San Domingo.—Jose Verazo, M. Ehrenbach, Mrs. E. M. Young, T. H. Rothschild, Mrs. Catalina Guerra, W. Price Fisher, W. Arms, Mrs. Ed. Whitehurst, Miss Anna Vandusen, Mrs. B. Burr and two children.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—John Robins, Mrs. J. Robins, Mrs. M. Jones, J. T. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:14 | Sun sets.....6:52 | Moon sets.10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:46 | Gov. Island.12:35 | Hell Gate..1:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, (Belg.,) Vander Heyden, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ætna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co. Europa, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Colorado, Ingraham, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Co.

Barks Druigi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Percich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; A. V. (Span.,) Garcia, Genoa, E. Puig & Co.; Jonge Cornelia, (Dutch,) Van Linden, Bremen, B. H. Brown; Orvas Odd, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mentor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nueva Barreras, (Span.,) Santos, Marseilles and Genoa, C. Marti; Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.) Jorgensen, Palmas, (Spain,) C. Tobias & Co.

Brig San Prisco, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cadiz for orders, John C. Seager.

Schrs. D. D. Crane, Crowley, Providence, &c.. Rackett & Bros.; E. Anderson, Clark, Hartford, &c., C, H. Low & Co.; Armada, Copeland, Bear River, N. S., Heney & Parker; L. D. Rathbun, Crowell, Pensacola and Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Damascus, Jenkins, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leytourne, Cardiff, Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co. Aug. 6, lat. 51 19, lon. 9 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 51 19, lon. 12 14, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 13th, passed part of the wreck of a schr., apparently a long time in water, nothing remaining but the forward part of her hull; 15th, lat. 42 52, lon. 49 08, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 42 5, lon. 62 30, passed a ship bound E., showing signal letters J L H P. Had five cabin and twelve steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Had 39 cabin and 100 steerage passengers. Aug. 16, lat. 33 67, lon. 74 40, passed brigantine showing private signal, white flag with red letter D in centre; same day at 10 P. M., lat. 35 10, lon. 74 30, exchanged night signals with Co.'s steamer Colon; Aug. 17, 10 P. M., passed steamer showing signal blue and red light and repeat; blowing heavy gale from N. E., with a tremendous sea; ship laboring heavy, "laid to" for 7 hours.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, San Domingo City Aug. 4, Samana 5th, and Porto Plata 11th, with mdse. and 12 passengers to L. Delmonte.

Ship St. Petersburg, (Norw.,) Hansen, Dunkirk — ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Admiral, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen 44 ds., with empty barrels to Hermann Koop & Co.

Ship Inspector, (of London,) Thomas, Bombay 178 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 28, St. Helena June 16, and crossed the equator July 6, in lon. 30; Aug. 2, 800 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Medes, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Philadelphia; Lawrence Ulkolaite, aged 28 years, a native of Tenberg, Norway, died of dysentery March 3, and was buried at sea.

Ship Merom, (of Bath, Me.,) Lowell, Cuba April 6, with hemp and sugar to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Palawan, (of Liverpool,) Scott, Calcutta, and Sand Heads May 9, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hero, (Russ.,) Henrickson, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Gustavo, (Ital.,) Trappani, Smyrna 80 ds., with signor, ice root, &c., to J. C. McAndrews—vessel to order.

Bark Candida C., (Ital.,) Cafiero, Messina 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lauro, Sterry & Co.

Bark Twist, (Norw.,) before reported, at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City this A. M.

Bark Argus, (Norw.,) before reported, at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City this A. M.

Bark Fortuna, (Ger.) Ulmmerman, Pillau 58 ds., with rags to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Santa, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Bordeaux 47 ds. in ballast to master.

Bark Alida, (Norw.,) Bodtkor, Leith 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Keystone, (of Boston,) Berry, Dunkirk 46 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark American Eagle, Kendrick, Gloucester, Mass., 9 ds., in ballast to Squire Bros.

Bark Christel, (Ger.,) Klopmann, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Union, (Br.,) Merchant, Port Caledonia 11 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton & Watson.

Bark Ploen, (Norw.,) Thronsen, Bordeaux 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Ital.,) Naccari, Gibraltar 32 ds., with sulphur to J. C. Seager.

Bark J. S. Austin, Kimball, Gardiner, Me., 5 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Bark Bishop Brun, (Norw.,) Forbach, Dunkirk 44 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig John Kendall, (of Penzance,) James, Colombo 129 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Imaculato, Concerzione, (Ital.,) Rassi, Galway 48 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seagar.

Schr. Kate Foster, Harding, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Post Boy, Robinson, Bangor 3 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Seafoam, Pillbrook, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. Rowland & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ellanora Yates, Morris River, Del.

Schr. Annie Bliss, Simmons, Bath, Me., 72 hours, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr Hiram Suttle, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Larmartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Pecora, Latham, Providence.

Schr. Hariett Ryan, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. C. Noyce, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, Sharp, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Alnomack, Pendleton, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Galand, Lindsley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Alert, Dulse, Brook Haven.

WIND.—Sunset, moderate, W. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Richmond, &c.; Switzerland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp; bark Cardenas, for Havana; brig H. H. McGilvery, for Bath, Me.; bark Jonge Cornelis, for Bremen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Arr. steamers America, from Savannah; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Jas. A. Gory, from Newberne; Vineland, from New-York; William Whildin, from Philadelphia; barks Ellida, from Londonderry; Ophelia M. Hume, from St. Johns, P. R.; Cienfuegos, from Caibarien; Due Fratelli, from Waterford; brig Mary C. Mariner, from Sagua; schrs. Lucy, from Windsor; Margaret and Lucy, from New-York; Helen, from New-York; Belle Browell, from Boston; Abbot H. Waite, from Portland; A. J. Collins, from New-York.

Below steamer Baltimore, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, for Providence; William Woodward, for New-York; John S. Shriever, for Philadelphia; bark Maditon, for West Indies; brig Saama, for Belfast.

Sld. bark Preciosa, for Bremen; brig Concord, for West Indies; schr. Minnie G. Loud, for Marseilles.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. brig Ella, (Br.,) Fulton, from Leghorn; schr. Carrie Jones, Calcord, from New-York.

Below, coming up, schr. Sallie E. Ludlow, with loss of jibboom.

Cld. steamer George Appold, Loveland, for Baltimore; bark Kate Williams, Hale, for Flores; brig Nellie Antrim, Wischman, for Richmond, Va.

Sld. steamer Algeria; barks Tarifa, Topen, Kate Williams, and Tolomeo.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 18.—Steamer Ellen S. Terry sld. for New-York last night; barks Australia and Edith remain without change.

Passed out, barks Noe and Golden West; brigs Unto and Reporter; schr. G. W. Jewett, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Cld. steam-ships Rattlesnake, for Boston; Vindicator, for New-York; ship Derby, for Bremen; schrs. Clara, for Pawtucket; Westwind, for Somerset; Eliza B. Emery, for Chelsea; Ann S. Cannon, for Washington, D. C.

Arr. barks Caro, from Leghorn; Deodata, from London; brigs Marianna, 2d, from Lisbon; Willie Maud, from Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Angelina, from East Harbor, T. J.; D. H. Ingraham, from Bangor; Canton, from Kennebec River; Feltonbent, J. G. Babcock, E. B. Emery, S. and E. Corson, Trade Wind, and Horace Moodie, from Boston; E. B. Shaw, from Milton; S. L. Russell, from Lynn; Mary J. Ward, from New-Haven; Ellen Holgate, from Fall River; Westwind, from do.; Ann S. Cannon, from Providence; Clara, from do.; Constitution, from do.; ship Laurens, from Liverpool; and bark Einigkeit, from London.

The steam-ship Tonawanda, from New-Orleans, sld. from Havana at 5 P. M., the 17th inst., for Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 18.—Passed down, barks Sebastian Bach, for Bremen; Cardina Casanova, for Cork; Pan, (Norw.,) for Bremen; Impero, for Bremen; ship Australia, (Ger.,) for Genoa; schrs. Ellie L. Smith, for Boston; Altoma, for Chelsea; bark Cora, from Leghorn; a light Norw. bark; brig Marianna Second, from Lisbon; bark Willie Maud, from Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Canton, from Gardiner; Angelina, from St. Lucia; Mary Riley, from Charleston; A. Perry, from New-Bedford; Thomas Vangrelder, from Boston; Lottie Baird, from New-Bedford.

Passed down, schrs. R. M. Hayward, for Boston; E. C. Babcock, for Charleston; Nellie Lamper and L. & A. Babcock, from Bath; Allison Tarvin, from Boston.

A bark and a brig are coming up.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Arr. steam-ships Worcester, Hedges, from Boston; Paragossa, Hooper, from Baltimore; C. W. Lord, Colton, from Philadelphia; San Salvador, Nickerson, from New-York; schrs. Stephen G. Hart, Pierson, from Providence; G. E. Yenwood, (Br.,) Van Amburg, from Port Hawkesbury.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 18.—Arr. schr. Westfield, (Br.,) New-Bedford, for St. Johns, N. B. Was run into, last night, in Vineyard Sound by an unknown schooner, and had main rigging on the port side carried away, and main-sail and bulwarks broken. The other schooner lost jibboom.

Also arr. schrs. Helena C. Russell, Poughkeepsie, for Boston; Ella M. Pennell, South Amboy, for Machias; Modesty, Rondout, for Plymouth; Florence N. Tower, Port Johnson, for Salem; J. P. Foster, Hartford, for do.; Uslume, (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., for Providence, (for orders.)

Sld. schrs. J. P. Foster and Uslume. (Br.)

8 A. M.—Wind northerly, light; overcast.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AUG. 17, 1874.—In the notice to mariners which appeared to-day relative to the new shoal in the Swash Channel, the depth of water should have read 16½ feet, instead of 18.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., L. H. Insp'r Third Dist.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—Steamer Falmouth, for Portland, left at 4 P. M. Steamer Virgo leaves at 9 P. M. for Sydney and Newfoundland.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sld. for the United States—Limpio, Vega, Algoma, and Liverpool.

Arr. out from the United States on the 16th inst.—Mazeppa, Arlington, Pauline, Admiral Tegethof, Thule, and Bremerhaven.

18th—Swift, City of Montreal, Peppina B, Temi, and Candido.

Also arr. out from the United States—Agate and Ortensia.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York, Aug. 8, for Liverpool, reached here at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Aug. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Munro, from New-York, Aug. 8, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 18.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, arr. here to-day from New-York, Aug. 4.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Ernst, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. here to-day and sld. for Bremen.

BREST, Aug. 18.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Lafayette, Capt. Heliard, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. this afternoon.

1870--BEECHER--1874

TILTON.

MOULTON.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

OUT TO-DAY.
A SUPERB NUMBER,
Containing illustrations of

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT HOME.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Before the Committee of Investigation.

REPORTERS and STENOGRAPHERS making copies of MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT, at the residence of Mr. Rossiter Raymond.

REPORTERS FOLLOWING A MYSTERIOUS WITNESS.

Baby-Farming and its Horrors.

GOLDSMITH MAID

AT ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK.

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